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جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

هَذَا مَسْرُورٌ

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Aqaba 23. Sunset tonight: 6:04 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:08 a.m.

A decent showing: assessing Jordan's last five-year plan

By Jenab Tutunji
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 11 — Jordan's first five-year plan (1976-1980) gave rise to mixed but mainly positive results.

Gross domestic product grew at a respectable average annual rate of 8.5 per cent in real terms. Investments were about ten per cent above target...

The trade gap widened, but the balance of payments showed a surplus. The government, meanwhile, went some way towards increasing the contribution of domestic revenues to its current expenditures.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost grew at an average annual rate of 8.5 per cent in real terms (at 1975 prices), from JD 9.4 million in 1975 to an estimated JD 705 million in 1980...

Economic planners are not disappointed. Dr. Bassam Saket, head of the economic research department at the Royal Scientific Society and economic advisor to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, told the Jordan Times that GDP performance compares more than favourably with other developing countries.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran told the National Consultative Council (NCC) on March 30 that Jordan has maintained an average annual GDP growth rate of over seven per cent in fixed prices during the first World Development Decade, which is higher than the U.N. goal of six per cent for developing countries...

Growth in Gross National Product (GNP) was almost on target, nevertheless, registering an annual average of 11 per cent in real terms, compared to the projected 11.5 per cent.

- GDP up 8.5% a year
-- GNP up 11% a year
-- Investments over target

GNP increased from JD 342.5 million in 1975 to an estimated JD 101 million in 1980. Per capita income correspondingly rose from 185 to an estimated JD 453 in current prices.

Assumptions justified

Private sector investments exceeded expectations by far, justifying an important assumption of the plan. Although investments were to have been divided equally with the public sector, the share of the private sector (which includes the mixed sector) came to 59 per cent of total fixed investments...

Another important assumption of the plan was more than amply justified, as the volume of annual foreign aid (largely Arab) averaged \$218.9 million, three times the projected figure of JD 72.2 million.

(Continued on page 3)



Zahle casualties are carried into a Beirut hospital by Red Cross workers.

Non-aligned peace team finds Bani-Sadr taking a hard line

BEIRUT, April 11 (AP) — Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr met today with a four-member non-aligned peace commission and repeated hard-line Iranian demands as a condition for ending the seven-month war with Iraq...

Meanwhile, both warring nations reported fresh battles along the 500-kilometre-long front.

A late Iraqi communique claimed 88 Iranian troops were killed in fighting over the past 24 hours. It conceded the deaths of nine Iraqi soldiers.

Mr. Bani-Sadr told the commission that the 94 members of the Non-aligned Movement were called upon to take their charter seriously and ensure that "the aggressor in this war be officially and sternly admonished."

There was no comment reported from any of the mediators, who are due back in Tehran in one week.

Walesa: I'm a moderate

WARSAW, April 11 (R) — Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa today reaffirmed his commitment to moderation and restraint after the Polish parliament passed a resolution for a two-month ban on strikes.

Mr. Walesa's letter, published by Solidarity today, was addressed to Mr. Andrzej Gwiazda, a Solidarity vice-president who had criticised an agreement which averted a general strike last month.

"We did not lose a thing," Mr. Walesa said. "People concerned about the future of our country and the strength of our union should work to bolster its unity and role in the country."

Mr. Walesa said he had thought of retiring from union affairs but had decided against doing so "as long as the possibility exists that adventurism and irresponsibility might come to the fore."

The parliamentary resolution had a call for the safeguarding of all defence-related industries and communications — those fields which are of special significance for the country's defence and obligations resulting from our alliances.

Shelling goes on despite ceasefire
No specific peace ideas offered yet, Wazzan says

BEIRUT, April 11 (Agencies) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said today his government had so far received no

specific proposals from other states for helping to end the latest upsurge of bloodshed.

Speaking to reporters after talks with President Elias Sarkis about the violence, he said: "We have so far not been informed about any initiative beyond the humanitarian framework."

"When we receive specific suggestions then the government will adopt an official stand concerning them," he added.

He was commenting on reports that foreign governments, particularly the United States and France, were acting to put a stop to the latest round of fighting, described as among the worst since the 1975-76 civil war.

In Paris today, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said America and France were taking coordinated diplomatic action to restore peace. This could involve a peacekeeping force and a United Nations role, he stated.

A spokesman for Lebanon's right-wing Falangist Party welcomed Mr. Haig's suggestion for the supervision of the ceasefire by a U.N. force "if the parties themselves cannot deal with it effectively."

Artillery duels were still going on today around the besieged east Lebanese town of Zahle and sporadic mortar and machine gun fire were heard in the capital, security sources said.

Troops from the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) maintained their blockade of rightist-held Zahle, 50 kilometres east of Beirut, for the 11th consecutive day and the sources said fighting between the ADF and the rightist militia was continuing in the hills around the city.

But since a ceasefire agreement was reached on Wednesday, the scale of fighting had been lower than during the previous eight days, when more than 250 people were reported to have been killed in Zahle and Beirut, the sources added.

Following Israeli ground and air strikes against South Lebanon yesterday, security sources in the southern town of Sidon reported new shelling in the region today.

The Israeli land and air strikes this week were to some extent aimed at Syrian forces there,

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said today.

Mr. Shamir said Israel would tell U.N. Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart the U.N. must order the Syrians and Palestinian forces out of Lebanon.

Mr. Urquhart, who is directly responsible for the 6,000-strong U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon, is on a visit to Lebanon, Syria and Israel in an effort to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Irish embassy sources said some shells early today landed close to the village of Sultaniyah in the sector patrolled by the Irish contingent of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

A Nigerian and a Swede attached to UNIFIL were shot and wounded today while driving south of Beirut, hospital sources said.

They were in a U.N. car when unidentified gunmen fired on

them, the sources said.

Mr. Bernd Jensen of Sweden was shot in the chest but is in satisfactory condition, the sources said. Mr. Michael Itoh of Nigeria was hit in the leg, they added.

First reports from security sources had said one of the wounded was a Frenchman.

The area near Arab Salim, the target of yesterday's Israeli commando raid, also came under fire in the afternoon from gunners in the rightist-controlled border zone next to Israel, security sources reported.

French Ambassador Louis Delamare today met Foreign Minister Fuad Butros before leaving for discussions with his government in Paris. According to reports from Paris, France had made it clear it is willing to help set up a new peacekeeping force in Lebanon if this is requested by the Lebanese authorities.

Reagan, feeling 'great,' back in White House

WASHINGTON, April 11 (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saying he felt "great," walked out of hospital today and went to the White House to continue his recovery from a bullet wound inflicted in the March 30 attempt on his life.

Mr. Reagan, with his wife at his side, was dressed in a casual, bright sweater as he entered his car for the short ride to the executive mansion from George Washington University Hospital.

Mr. Reagan, wounded in the left lung by the bullet from a would-be assassin's handgun, arrived at the White House about five minutes after leaving the hospital at 10:45 a.m. (1545 GMT).

In a steady drizzle, he walked under an umbrella from the hospital to his limousine.

Asked by a reporter how he felt, the 70-year-old president yelled: "Great."

He was also asked what he would do when he returned to the White House. "Sit down," he replied.

At the White House, his car drove up on the South Lawn driveway and Mr. Reagan was greeted by a huge sign saying: "Welcome back, Mr. President."

Mr. Reagan thanked nurses and doctors in the hospital before leaving. He was also reported to have telephoned his press secretary, Mr. James Brady, who was shot in the head in the most serious wound of the assassination attempt.

Spectators said Mr. Reagan, who usually has a ruddy complexion, looked somewhat wan.

A Secret Service agent, Mr. Timothy McCarthy, left the hospital on April 7. Policeman Thomas Delahanty was still there receiving treatment for his bullet wound.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said hospital doctors decided Mr. Reagan could leave after they had examined the most recent X-rays of his injured lung.

The spokesman quoted the doctors as saying the X-rays seemed very satisfactory and that the president could go home.

Dried blood and other remains from the wound in the lung had caused Mr. Reagan to suffer periodic fevers which slowed his recovery over the past week, according to his doctors.

A tiny air pocket in the lung had also caused them concern, according to hospital spokesman Dr. Dennis O'Leary.

It will take some time for Mr. Reagan to recover his full strength as he recuperates at the White House, Dr. O'Leary said yesterday.

The president has been forced to cancel two trips later this month — one to attend his daughter Maureen's wedding on the West Coast and another to meet President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico.

Mr. Speakes told reporters that press secretary Brady, hit in the head during the spray of bullet fire outside a Washington hotel, continues to make a strong recovery.

The accused assailant, Mr. John Hinckley, a 25-year-old drifter, is undergoing psychiatric examinations in North Carolina and is reported to be saying little to police about the attack.

U.S. space shuttle to try again today

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, April 11 (AP) — Astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen received the green light today to fly the space shuttle Columbia into orbit tomorrow after specialists corrected a computer problem in the spaceship.

The problem forced postponement of the launch yesterday.

"All of our people and our managers are ready to go," said Mr. Hugh Harris, spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Mr. Harris said NASA technicians worked through the night to correct the computer problem. The go-ahead for 7 a.m. EST (1200 GMT) tomorrow came shortly before noon today.

Launch crews were instructed to resume the countdown at 6 p.m. today.

Experts at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston were in charge of resolving the computer problem, which involved the failure of Columbia's four primary computers to communicate properly with a backup computer.

The space agency said that everything the prime units tried to "talk" with the backup, there was a 40-millisecond "time skew," which meant that the backup didn't have time to reply to a command.

"At present all computers are up and running properly and will not be shut down again throughout the mission," Mr. Harris said following the repair operation.

The weather forecast for tomorrow called for scattered clouds and brisk winds. The prediction was favourable for the prime landing site at Edwards Air Force Base, California, and for the backup site at White Sands, New Mexico.

Haig finds Palestine, not Russia on his hosts' minds

LONDON, April 11 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has discovered, as have other recent secretaries of state before him, that the unresolved Palestinian issue is the chief impediment to carrying out U.S. foreign policy goals in the Middle East.

That doesn't mean Mr. Haig's completed trip to the region isn't successful. He did succeed in expressing U.S. concern over the Soviet threat to the region. But he wasn't able to get that threat to the top of the priorities for Arab nations.

Mr. Haig heard both in Jordan and Saudi Arabia that they regard the Soviet Union as the greatest threat to security in the region and that a meaningful peace depends on an Israel settlement that satisfies the Arabs on the Palestinian problem.

Terms of that settlement from an Arab viewpoint are unchanged: withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories on the West Bank and in Jerusalem, recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Those are conditions that the Israelis have heretofore been unwilling to accept, and Mr. Haig reportedly heard nothing while in Jerusalem to indicate a softening of Israel's position.

The purpose of Mr. Haig's trip to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia was threefold: to establish communications between the Jordan administration and key

these nations are concerned about the Soviets, they still regard Israel as the chief threat to peace and stability.

Mr. Haig was told in London as well that the British believe the unsettled Arab-Israeli dispute is the central problem in the Middle East. The British are pushing a European Economic Community peace initiative that would involve the PLO, something the United States has not been willing to accept.

Mr. Haig came away from his Middle East trip declaring that confronting the Soviet threat and trying to advance the peace process can be done simultaneously, and that one would further the other, a bit of double-talk intended to mask a partial retreat from his earlier position.

Senior officials in Mr. Haig's party tended to minimise the importance of the pro-PLO, anti-Israeli statements by Saudi and Jordanian leaders. But reporters were told privately by official and unofficial sources in the two countries that the statements reflect deeply held views and that the United States should take them seriously.

Saudi Arabia is a major financial backer of the PLO, which the Reagan administration has flatly declared is a terrorist organisation.

In addition, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Mr. John West, has said the Saudis must be satisfied on the PLO question, or relations with the United States could deteriorate rapidly.

Egypt remains committed to the Camp David process, which the Saudis and Jordanians continue to reject, but President Anwar Sadat was understood to have stressed the need for faster progress toward limited Palestinian autonomy in the occupied areas.

The timing of Mr. Haig's trip was good from a policy viewpoint, as all sides seem to agree that progress toward a settlement is unlikely until after the Israeli elections on June 30, which are expected to bring the opposition Labour Party to power. This allows time for the U.S. administration to scout around for new approaches.

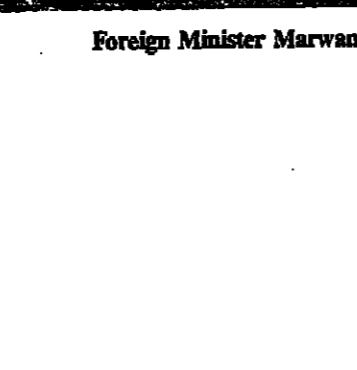
The administration's controversial decisions to sell the Saudis sophisticated reconnaissance aircraft known as AWACS, as well as equipment to enhance the attack capability of a fleet of F-15 jet fighters, clearly are intended to buy more time. (See story on page 5)

All talk of establishing permanent U.S. bases in the region has been put off for the time being, as the Saudis clearly don't want them, and the Egyptians would be embarrassed by them. Senior officials have indicated the administration may also go slow in developing a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force for the region.

However, Mr. Haig's talks with Egyptian and Israeli leaders did advance plans to include a U.S. contingent of up to 1,000 troops in a Sinai peacekeeping force.

Mr. Haig said during the trip that while the new administration supports the Camp David approach to peace, U.S. policy toward the region is under review. There is enough ambiguity in this position to allow for considerable flexibility if a new approach can be found.

Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem briefs Alexander Haig during his visit to Amman.



# NATIONAL

## Queen Noor's busy day in Karak

KARAK, April 11 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor today inspected several health, educational, social and tourist institutions in Karak.

At the beginning of her tour, Her Majesty visited the Prince Ali Hospital in Abu Hammur, which

will be opened next month. The hospital will have 54 beds, to be increased to 70 two weeks after it is opened. Queen Noor toured the various sections of the hospital and inspected its equipment.

Queen Noor then visited the children's garden in the city. She also opened a new branch of the Haya Arts Centre there, which can accommodate 100 children between the ages of six and 14. The children will benefit from the centre's cultural and artistic services, and will develop their talents there.

The Queen then visited the Karak secondary school for boys, and toured the various sections of the school. She was acquainted with the school's historic buildings, and met with several of its students. She heard from the headmaster an explanation of the school's history, which goes back to 1897.

Her Majesty affirmed the need to preserve this educational institution because of its heritage of history and the educational services it renders to the children of Karak Governorate.

Queen Noor then visited the Karak government hospital and toured its various sections. She was briefed on its needs, and expressed the hope that cooperation between the residents and officials in charge of medical services in the area would raise health



Her Majesty Queen Noor examines a Karak youngster's artwork.

standards there.

In the conference hall of the Karak Chamber of Commerce, Queen Noor met with the women leaders of the city. An open dialogue took place about the role of women in society and their contribution to practical life. The Queen affirmed the significance of cooperation among all women's groups, societies and clubs to raise the standard of social and voluntary work in the area.

Next, Queen Noor opened the archaeological museum in the historic Karak castle, and expressed her admiration for its contents, which date back to periods ranging from the Stone Age up to the

Islamic era. She also visited the folklore museum in the citadel and viewed its contents.

The president of the federation of charitable societies presented to Queen Noor a gift representing the city's popular heritage.

Queen Noor then visited the family of the late Pvt. Abdul Salam Al Qaralleh, who died in the attack on Jordan's Beirut embassy in which Charge d'Affaires Hisham Al Moheisen was abducted. She met with the family's members and expressed His Majesty King Hussein's pride and her own in the heroism of the martyr who died performing his national duty.

## Crown Prince attends session of seminar on humanitarian law

AMMAN, April 11 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, attended part of today's session of the First Arabic Middle East Seminar on International Humanitarian Law.

At today's session a number of participants submitted assessment of their countries' Red Crescent or Red Cross societies' experiences. Prince Hassan, too, offered his views, calling for the establishment of an international humanitarian order to be based on firm principles, and laws characterised by tolerance and founded on deeply rooted religious and social values.

There should be a unified criterion for dealing with humanitarian issues, he said.

## Recommendations on the control of pollution given to prime minister

AMMAN, April 11 (JT) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has submitted to the prime minister's office recommendations on pollution in the country.

The recommendations worked out by a special committee chaired by the minister himself, calls for drawing up a national plan to protect urban and rural regions from pollution.

The recommendations call,

among other things, for: — the establishment of a central controlling pollution; — legislation and effective measures to control pollution at factory waste and chemical ducts which affect agricultural land and the atmosphere; — introducing rules to control pollution in water; — introducing training and studies in methods of pollution and organising the use of — and drawing up a long national water strategy.

## Islamic World League calls for protest against Israel

AMMAN, April 11 (Petra) — The Islamic World League has issued an appeal to all Islamic organisations and ministers of awqaf in the Arab and Islamic worlds to express their protests against Israel's recurrent acts of aggression on Islamic holy places.

A cable to this effect was received here today by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif from the league's secretary general in Mecca, Sheikh M-hammad Ali Al Harakan.

The cable said that the league has already sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, appealing to them to intervene and put an end to Israel's practices.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

The British Council presents "It could be you", an exhibition which illustrates in words and photographs the problems of people with disabilities. It is based on Rehabilitation International's "Charter for the 80s", copies of which will be available. Also on display will be the "Handicapped People Book Exhibition", offering an opportunity for those with a special interest to examine the latest books on the subject. The following films "No longer alone" and "It's ability that counts", will be shown in conjunction with the exhibition at 7 p.m., at the council in Jabal Amman.

The Alia Art Gallery, in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London, presents an exhibition of works by artists of the 19th century Orientalist movement.

The Directorate of Moral Guidance, in cooperation with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives presents the first exhibition of military books. The exhibition, which comes as part of National Book Week, is open to the public from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., at the Palace of Culture in Sports City.

### Film

The American Centre presents "Lee Krasner", American artist, who is considered one of the leading artists of the abstract expressionist movement. The story tells his life and work. The film will be shown at 4 p.m., at the Centre for Music and Fine Arts.

### Church Services

The Amman International Church (international and inter-denominational) holds worship services each Sunday: at 6 p.m. Church School for adults at 5 p.m.; nursery provided. The church meets for worship in the Baptist School in Shmeisani.

The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./Anglican/Episcopal) celebrates Holy Communion at 8 p.m., and holds Morning Service at noon, and Evening Service at 4:30 p.m., all on Sunday. The church is located in First Circle area, near the Ahliya School (CMS), beyond the China Restaurant.



Dr. Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben reads his statement on the occasion of Arab Postal Day.

## Zaben hails postal service

AMMAN, April 11 (Petra) — After starting with a humble postal service handled by eight post offices in 1921, the time of the nation with the first government in Jordan, the country now has a total of 243 post offices and more than 500 branches, Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said today.

Speaking on the eve of Arab Postal Day, the minister said the month alone, post offices in Jordan handled 5 million items. Arab Postal Day has become an essential tradition intended to consolidate the principles and strengthen the concepts on which Arab Postal Union was established, the minister said. The union constitutes yet another step towards achieving the desired unity, he added.

On the occasion, the minister paid tribute to post office employees in the occupied Arab territories and the Arab World at large.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, April 11 (Petra) — The interior minister of Qatar, Sheikh Khalid bin Hamad Al Thani will arrive in Amman on Wednesday for an official visit to Jordan, it was announced here today. The announcement said that the minister will discuss cooperation between Jordan and Qatar in security matters and the exchange of expertise between the two countries in this field. During the visit, expected to last several days, Sheikh Khalid will tour several civil defence and police centres in the country.

MAFRAQ, April 11 (Petra) — The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils today approved a JD 40,000 loan for the village council of Al 'Balidiyah in the Mafraq District. A bank source said that the loan will finance the construction of a complex of government departments in the town. The bank has also approved a JD 18,000 loan to the council of the village of Manshiyet Bani Hassan in Mafraq District, the source added. The

loan, it said, will be used to finance the construction of a girls' primary school in the village.

MAFRAQ, April 11 (Petra) — The Directorate of Social Development here announced today that it had completed a JD 35,000 project for supplying four villages in the Mafraq district with drinking water. It said that the villages of Rahab, Rakad, Al Bueidah and Al Bashariyeh have been linked with 4,000 lengths of waterpipe for the purpose. The four villages are provided with water from the springs of Al Zartari.

RAMTHA, April 11 (Petra) — The under-secretary of the Ministry of Health, Dr. Rizq Al Rashdan, today inspected health centres in Ramtha and met with doctors employed by the Ministry of Health. They discussed the needs and requirements of the Ramtha district for modern medical equipment, and methods of raising the standard of medical services.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1.000	10,237	1.720	1.720	1.720
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	1,050	2.230	2.230	2.230
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	27,250	1.520	1.510	1.510
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	1,250	2.170	2.160	2.160
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1.000	610	1.620	1.620	1.620
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5.000	950	13.650	13.650	13.650
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10.000	10	130.000	130.000	130.000
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan) 80%	JD 10.000	125	13.800	13.800	13.800
General Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	250	1.530	1.530	1.530
General Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	2,946	2.070	2.060	2.070
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1.000	18,425	1.110	1.100	1.110
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1.000	1,450	0.850	0.850	0.850
Cattle and Poultry Co.	JD 1.000	2,150	0.620	0.600	0.620
Dar Al Sha'b for Press, Publications and Distribution	JD 1.000	500	0.970	0.970	0.970
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1.000	75	9.600	9.600	9.600
Jordan Printing and Packing Co.	JD 1.000	97	3.300	3.300	3.300
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1.000	2,640	1.220	1.220	1.220
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	954	1.750	1.750	1.750
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1.000	1,300	1.290	1.280	1.290
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	9,375	3.680	3.610	3.670
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1.000	850	3.920	3.920	3.920
Dar Al Daw' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1.000	1,760	3.340	3.210	3.320
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1.000	50	0.850	0.850	0.850
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1.000	100	1.550	1.550	1.550
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1.000	50	3.450	3.450	3.450
Jordan Brewery Co.	JD 1.000	50	2.700	2.700	2.700
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5.000	900	5.400	5.400	5.400
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5.000	84	29.100	29.050	29.100
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5.000	1,114	8.430	8.420	8.420
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10.000	1,050	15.500	15.500	15.500
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10.000	372	18.600	18.550	18.600

Total volume of shares traded on Saturday, April 11, 1981: JD 196,792

Total number of shares traded: 88,024

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1980 8 1/2%	JD 10.000	1,468	14,680	10.000	10.000

### SUPPLIES & CONTRACTS COMPANY

Requires a full time secretary for the month of May, 1981. Applicants should be fluent in English, typing and telex operation. Foreign applicants acceptable.

If interested, call telephone 39810

### SECRETARIAL VACANCY

International organisation has a vacancy for a secretary (typing). Applicants must be able to type 40 wpm in English, and translate from Arabic to English.

Please call tel. 44371, ext. 225, for an appointment.

### WANTED

Wanted to lease: Two apartments, size approx. 150 metres, two or three bedrooms, unfurnished. Shmeisani area preferred.

Contact: Tel. 64419.

### WANTED

Furnished flat or villa with two or three bedrooms and telephone. In Jabal Amman, between Second and Third circles.

Please contact: Tel. 51233, 41234.

# Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 12 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box -- please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten signature: Josephine 1234*

# NATIONAL UNRWA is not meeting its commitment, teachers say

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**BAQ' A REFUGEE CAMP** — "I was eaten when the white ox was devoured," says the red ox as he describes his approaching demise in an Indian fable. But these days, that saying has been used not to describe an upcoming animal plague, but to refer to what some call a "deliberate scheme" by which the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) will terminate its educational services to refugees in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The UNRWA decision is due to take effect on the first of June.

"The latest UNRWA move is not new, since it is nothing but a further step by the agency to liquidate all its services to the Palestinian refugees," an UNRWA schoolteacher here charged in an interview with the Jordan Times. He said that UNRWA began its "liquidation programme" in the early 1960s, when it relinquished its responsibility for secondary education for Palestinian refugees.

The teacher withheld his name because he said UNRWA employees have signed an agreement with the agency according to which they are banned from providing any information to the press about their situation.

The next step in UNRWA's programme, he said, was a cut-back in allocations of basic supplies for refugees registered with UNRWA. "Then the agency... resorted to another measure by which Palestinian refugees have been given their supplies on a bimonthly basis instead of monthly," he said.

"Since the establishment of the agency more than 30 years ago, it has been committed before the international community which formed it to provide Palestinian refugees with food supplies, as well as educational and medical services" until a solution is found to their plight," one of the UNRWA teachers said. He claimed that by cutting services because of financial difficulties the agency has violated its commitment, since the Palestinian problem is still unresolved.

A brief look at UNRWA's past shows that the agency has had many financial problems in its 30-year history, but it has never spoken of giving up its responsibilities towards the refugees. "The excuse of a financial deficit is an old one, and it has never been a good reason for abandoning UNRWA services," the teacher said. "This makes us believe that the whole game has political dimensions, with the United States deeply involved," he contended.

The United States used to contribute 75 per cent of the agency's funds, but its present contributions amount merely to 25 per cent of the (now much bigger) budget.

As the critical point at which

UNRWA may relinquish its educational services to Palestinian refugees comes closer, the refugee teachers have proposed their own solutions to dissuade the agency from implementing such a decision.

Last week, the executive committee of UNRWA teachers proposed that the agency make up for its current deficit by using the compensation deposits of its employees on a temporary basis. "Although that proposal is in the

best interest of the agency, it rejected it completely as its local director left for Vienna on a three-month vacation to avoid any further discussion of the issue," one of the teachers charged. The teachers have, however,

championed another proposal to maintain the educational functions of the agency. "We propose that the agency merge its budget with that of the United Nations, so that the whole international community would be equally involved in the agency," the teachers added.

When asked how he would support his family during the summer vacation, one teacher here said that he had no idea. He told the Jordan Times that what he called the "artificial ghost" of bankruptcy hovering over the agency had created an atmosphere of despair among the teachers.

"We have become unconvinced of what we do in classes here as we have lost interest in our jobs," one of the teachers, who has a seven-member family, said.

Other proposals call for bringing the refugees' case before the United Nations again, to give its decision, as it did some 30 years ago, or relieving the agency of some of its financial burdens by transferring its headquarters from Vienna to the Middle East. This proposal has been raised by the Jordanian government, with the idea that once UNRWA headquarters is based in the area, most of its foreign staff would be dispensed with. It could thus save money to lessen the deficit, one theory says.

As the controversy continues, it does so under the shadow of the pressing question: where will the teachers — and, far more important, the students — go if the agency does begin closing school doors?

For UNRWA teachers, they have two options: to join government schools at lower salaries, or to travel outside the country

and work in richer neighbouring states. For most of the veteran UNRWA teachers, the first option is preferable.

"As you know, age makes a big difference for teachers willing to work outside Jordan, since contractors require an average age of 30, and most of us are over 40," an UNRWA preparatory school teacher told the Jordan Times. "Besides, we believe that staying here is more convenient than leaving our families to work abroad," he said.

But while UNRWA teachers may still have a means of earning a living, the students seem to be facing a grim future. "My family is barely able to meet the basic needs of life, and how do you expect it to cover study costs of me and my three brothers?" an UNRWA student asked.

"We are four brothers benefiting from UNRWA educational services, and once these services are non-existent, I don't think all of us will continue in school at our own expense," another student said. He added that his family would send one of its three children to school, and the others would have to look for work.

UNRWA, in its fund-raising appeals, has repeatedly stressed the serious consequences — political and human — of a termination of educational services.

"I believe that UNRWA schools are the main attraction for refugees," one teacher said, "and once that service disappears all the refugee camps will be headed for self-destruction."

And if these camps are dismantled due to the termination of UNRWA services, "we would lose one of the most vivid symbols of the our just cause," he added.



Young men in an UNRWA school: Where will they go when class is over for good?

# Plan for 1976-1980 gives mainly positive results

(Continued from page 1)

Stagnant

a year. Growth in agriculture and industry were well below target, and the trade gap grew in absolute terms, all of which earned the government much criticism from the NCC. Another ambitious goal was missed as domestic government revenues failed to cover their projected share of current government spending, although progress was made in this respect.

Income from agriculture increased at an annual average of 5.7 per cent instead of the projected seven per cent, going up from JD 26 million in 1975 to JD 60 million in 1980.

Mr. Saket said the poor performance of agriculture was partly due to adverse weather conditions, as Jordan suffered more than one year of drought. This emphasised the risky nature of this sector, and capital gravitated to easy and safe investments such as trade and services. Investment in agriculture made the poorest showing, amounting to only JD 55.7 million in 1975 prices, which is only 49.7 per cent of the projected JD 112 million.

Dr. Jawad Al Anani, the minister of labour and one of Jordan's top economists, says that "despite all the investments and technological developments in the Jordan Valley, agricultural exports finance less than 20 per cent of our imports of the same goods. This percentage seems to linger throughout the period 1976-1980, with the exception of 1977, when it increased to over 25 per cent."

Dr. Anani refutes the assumption that agriculture was not a viable economic sector. "Jordan's ability to enhance agricultural production both horizontally and vertically is still far from being fully explored or utilised. Of total arable land of more than 6 million dunums, only 50 per cent is tilled in one way or another; the Jordan Valley potential of three or more crops a year is still limited to one or two in most cases," he wrote. The target for agricultural growth in the new five-year plan is still only seven per cent a year.

The performance of industry was better. Income from industry rose from JD 46.8 million in 1975 to JD 154 million in 1980, at an average annual rate of 13.6 per cent in real terms, about half the targeted 26.2 per cent growth rate. The implications of this are not as negative as they seem at first, as a lot of investment went into large projects which have not yet come on stream, such as potash extraction from the Dead Sea, the chemical fertilisers industry and the cement and refinery expansion schemes.

Investment in industry was actually 4.5 per cent above target, amounting to JD 284 million in 1975 prices or JD 416 million in current prices, of which JD 301.5 million came from the private sector.

The government's evaluation of the plan blames the shortfall on the sluggish performance of phosphate mining and manufacture. There was a delay in expansion, dampening performance.

Mr. Saket says that when Jordan's large mining industries mature in about two years' time, their contribution to GDP will be no less than 35 per cent.

He adds that success has been seen in medium and small-scale industries, largely private sector operations, such as plastics, pharmaceuticals and processed commodities, in which the local value added is not less than 40 to 50 per cent.

Mr. Saket notes, nevertheless, that economic administration and leadership in industry and other sectors of the economy is generally weak. Shortcomings in administration are mainly responsible for the gaps in the performance of many sectors, he says.

Prime Minister Badran told the NCC that the Arab Potash Company and the Jordan Fertilisers Industry would start production on a commercial basis by September next year.

Massive investments in industry, worth JD 604 million, are projected in the new five-year plan. This is the largest single allocation in the plan.

Value added in the construction sector (mainly infrastructure projects) increased at an annual average of 13.1 per cent in real terms, triple the plan target of 4.1 per cent. The increase was from JD 16.1 million in 1975 to JD 52 million in 1980.

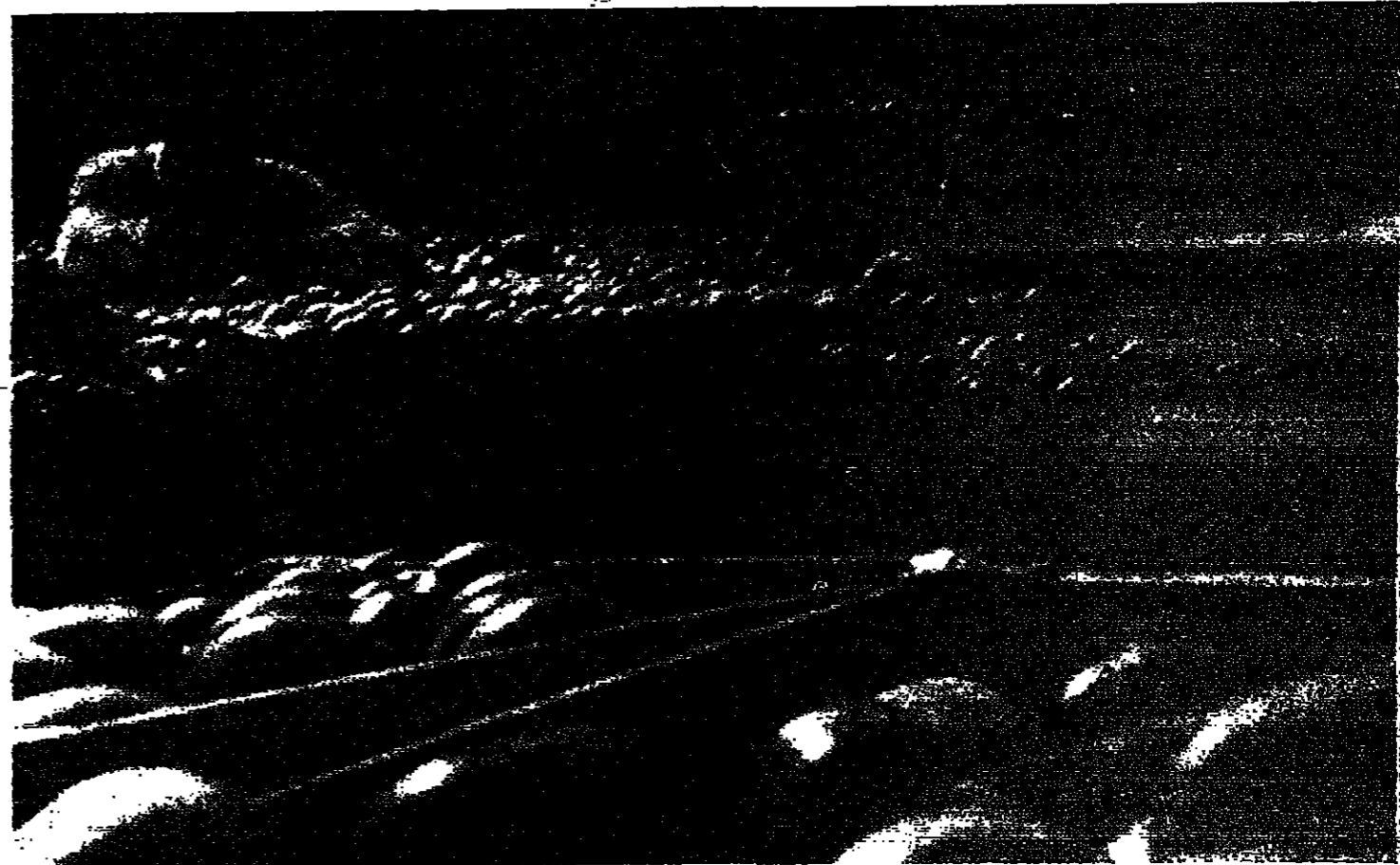
The construction sector contributed a great deal to total investments in the country, Mr. Saket says. Yet despite its high performance, there were a lot of hiccoughs due to faults in administration. Many construction firms started with high liquidity, but suffered because they bit off more than they could chew.

The contribution of the productive sectors to GDP rose, meanwhile, from 34.1 per cent in 1975 to 38.8 per cent in 1980, although this is still below the plan target of 44 per cent.

The share of the services sectors in GDP declined from 65.9 per cent in 1975 to 61.2 per cent in 1980, although it was supposed to have been trimmed down further, to 55.9 per cent. Income from the services sectors increased from JD 177.4 million in 1975 to JD 431 million in 1980.

Investments in housing were 218.2 per cent of their projected value, and amounted to JD 257 million in current prices. Investments in transportation were 144.3 per cent of their targeted value, amounting to JD 253.4 million in current prices.

Industry and mining ate up 34.1 per cent of total investments, housing accounted for 21.3 per cent and transportation 20.5 per cent.



"Jordan's ability to enhance agricultural production both horizontally and vertically is still far from being fully explored or utilised."

Trade deficit growth

Perhaps the major shortcoming in the plan period was the growth in the trade deficit. The deficit in the current account balance amounted to three-quarters of GDP and 54 per cent of GNP. This happened despite a 26.8 per cent average annual growth in merchandise exports, which was only 0.8 per cent below target.

The value of merchandise exports grew from JD 48.9 million in 1975 to JD 160 million in 1980. The structure of such exports also shifted significantly in favour of manufactured goods, from 24.4 per cent to 33.7 per cent of merchandise exports.

The problem was that merchandise imports grew from JD 234 million in 1975 to JD 720 million in 1980, at an average annual rate of 25.2 per cent, instead of the allowed 8.1 per cent. Imports amounted to about 95 per cent of GNP.

The current account of goods and services (which includes important remittances from Jordanians working abroad) therefore registered a deficit of JD 328 million in 1980, as opposed to JD 118.4 million in 1975. The ratio of this deficit to GNP declined slightly, however, from 35 per cent to 33 per cent.

Another positive factor is that the share of imports of capital and intermediate goods and raw materials in the total rose from 60 per cent in 1975 to 68 per cent in 1980, while imports of consumer goods fell from 39 per cent to about 32 per cent.

Foreign exchange reserves up

Furthermore, the balance of payments registered a cumulative surplus of JD 448 million during the plan period. Foreign currency reserves rose from JD 175 million at the end of 1975 to JD 623 million at the end of 1980.

This is due to the surplus in the balance of services, which, at an annual average of JD 184.4 million, was triple the figure anticipated in the plan. The volume of foreign aid was also triple the amount expected, and remittances from Jordanian working abroad surprised everyone. They are conservatively put at JD 200 million in 1980, which includes bank transfers only.

The result was that the recorded current account average annual deficit was that only JD 0.8 million, as opposed to the anticipated JD 46.6 million.

Another target of the plan was that domestic government revenues should account for 91.5 per cent of current governmental expenditures by 1980. Although domestic revenues grew at an annual 22.1 per cent in current prices, they only accounted for 68.9 per cent of current expenditures by 1980; and on average represented 22.1 per

cent of GNP during the plan period. Revenues from indirect taxes grew seven per cent annually and direct taxes grew at an average annual rate of 15 per cent in 1975 prices during 1976-1980.

Total governmental current expenditures during the five-year plan period were JD 1,116.7 million in current prices. Capital expenditures by the government were JD 674.1 million and total expenditures were JD 1,790.8 million.

The contribution of foreign aid to government revenues amounted to JD 597.3 million, and the contribution of foreign loans was JD 244.5 million, during the same period.

Domestic government revenues were JD 738.1 million and domestic borrowing was JD 68.9 million; while total revenues were JD 1,648.8 million.

Referring to the visible trade deficit and external dependence, Mr. Saket said that "if Jordan had lacked good leadership, good planning and a good credit record we would have had to worry a lot."

"But social, economic and political stability offset that," he added. He lamented the fact that "only about 44 per cent of our earnings (government revenues) come from inside the country. It used to be about 50 per cent."

"As a planner, I feel we have not moved much in this respect," he added. "Administration of the fiscal system has a lot to do with it."

Service of the national debt is still comfortable, at around six per cent.

He adds: "I feel we have to generate more resources from within. Syndicated loans need to be developed; development funds are still weak."

Commenting on inflation, which ran at an average of 11.8 per cent a year, Mr. Saket said this had both a positive and a negative effect.

"Dormant money has been released, inflation has created a sort of monetarisation of the country," he said. Fixed assets are being turned into liquid assets and idle land is being developed or cultivated.

The increase in the value of commodities has created business opportunities. However, inflation is responsible for the loss of incentives as earnings fail to keep pace with rising costs, which depresses performance. The government's response has been to increase manpower and hence the cost to government, thereby fuelling inflation.

A jump in the quality of government administration is needed, Mr. Saket says. He recommends a freeze on government employment, as he believes about 20 per cent of government employees are redundant — on condition, that is, that performance is improved in the process.

Jordan needs a new breed of administrators and greater numbers of them. It needs a business school to train administrators. Right now, he says, first-line administrators are good, but overloaded. Second-liners are not being given a chance to become first-liners.



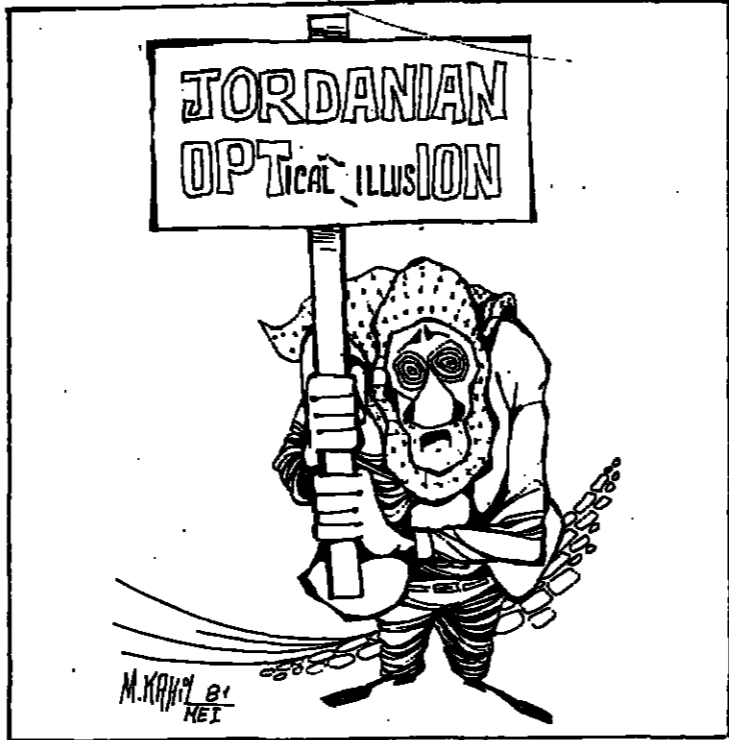
Investments in housing were 218.2 per cent of what was projected for the last five-year plan.

سنة ١٩٨١

# OPINION

**Jordan Times**

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## Haig's visit: A preliminary assessment and a message

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

As usual, the visit of an American secretary of state arouses expectations, aspirations, and heated debate. The visit by Mr. Alexander Haig to Jordan last week has a particular and unique significance because of the personality of the man himself, and also because of the circumstances of the visit, coming as it does in the wake of the attempted assassination of a newly inaugurated president of the United States and in the midst of a grave crisis gripping the centre of Europe in Poland.

These two events underscore the importance the new American Administration attaches to the

solution of the Middle East crisis. This is contrary to what is being circulated in the international media, that the Middle East crisis is no longer an important priority for the United States under President Reagan. Why then does the U.S. want to give the Arabs the impression that the Middle East crisis is currently of lesser priority?

Mr. Haig himself, coming as he does from the military and having held the position of head of the joint chiefs of staff of the U.S. army, is a man of action. He is a man who takes decisions, who is used to taking decisions and hopefully will continue to take deci-

### Universal concepts

THE CONTINUING turbulence inside Poland has received an extraordinary amount of coverage in the international press, attesting to the significance of the events at hand. The Polish people must themselves work out the most appropriate relationship between workers and managers, government and people, ruled and ruling. It would be inappropriate for us to comment on the emergence and activities of the free trade union Solidarity. What does concern us, however, is the intense Western interest in the Polish situation, an interest that seems to be based on a global commitment to freedom that is perplexingly selective. The people of Poland, or at least the activists who have formed Solidarity, appear to be striving for a degree of self-determination that has rightly aroused much sympathy and understanding from the major Western powers, notably the United States, Great Britain and West Germany. A similar vein of Western concern was struck when the Soviet Union moved into Afghanistan last year. It seems to us that what the workers of Poland are working for is very much in line with what the people of Palestine have sought for the past three decades: The chance to determine their own future, to live as free men and women in their own country, to engage in a process of national decision-making based on a free consensus of the majority. We are therefore disappointed to see the great Western powers apply criteria of freedom to Poland that they are reluctant to apply to Palestine. Such a discriminating attitude is unhealthy and unhelpful. Freedom and tyranny are universal concepts, worthy of universal application.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein's address at the British Royal Military Academy will be studied and analysed in the world's capitals because it is the strongest and most comprehensive Arab political offensive for peace in the international arena since the Amman summit.

Needless to say, when King Hussein concentrated on the fact that the Palestine issue is the crux of the Middle East problem and that this issue should be given top priority, he was at the same time affirming the consistency of the Arab position despite inter-Arab differences. This was an evident remark that any external attempt to influence the Arab position through these differences would fail.

It is time for those who are betting on inter-Arab differences as a major element in their calculations to realise that they will lose the bet, because Arab solidarity will inevitably prevail, and this is what Jordan believes in and works for with all its resources and efforts.

King Hussein's lecture was characterised by a high quality of thinking, pan-Arab responsibility and a mature political and strategic thought. It gave an

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

impression on the international level of which all the Arabs can be proud. It placed the ball in the court of those who are trying to shift the Palestine issue from its central position. It also put an end to the hopes of those who were betting on inter-Arab differences as a means of out-flanking the unified and solid Arab position which views Israeli aggression as the central menace threatening the Arab entity; and a just and comprehensive settlement allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights, including their right to self-determination on their soil, as the central issue which has top priority in our area.

AL DUSTOUR: What U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig heard in Amman and Riyadh during his visit to the area can be taken to mean that his tour was a success—although the outcome of the visits could turn out to be otherwise.

Mr. Haig has realised the wide gap between the actual U.S. position towards events in the area and the position looked for by the Arabs, who feel the big

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

injustice done to them because of the United States' absolute support for Israel.

The United States, which has vital interests in the Arab World, has so far overlooked its relations with the Arabs and supported the Israeli aggression and occupation politically, militarily and economically, as if such a policy could be implemented without arousing hostile Arab feelings.

While the United States is using its industrial products and agricultural produce to serve its foreign policy goals and protect its vital interests, it wants the Arabs to accept the slaps it gives their faces every time it supports Israeli aggression. And it wants the Arabs to ensure a continued flow of oil, regardless of whether this contradicts with their interests and despite the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression against them.

The U.S. secretary of state was told in Amman and Riyadh that the Arabs view the occupation of their land as the danger which threatens them most. He was also told that Israel's aggression would not have been pass-

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran  
 5:45 Cartoons  
 6:25 Polyanna  
 7:00 Programme Preview  
 7:15 Programme on Sports  
 8:00 News in Arabic  
 8:45 Arabic series  
 9:35 T.V. Magazine  
 10:30 Arabic series  
 11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme  
 7:00 News in French  
 7:30 News in Hebrew  
 8:00 News in Arabic  
 8:30 Comedy  
 9:10 A Sharp intake of breath  
 9:15 Play of the Week  
 10:00 News in English  
 10:15 The Love Boat

**RADIO JORDAN**  
 855 KHz, AM  
 & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on  
 7:01 Morning Show  
 7:30 News Bulletin  
 7:40 Morning Show  
 10:30 News Headlines  
 11:00 Pop Session  
 12:00 Sign off  
 12:00 News Headlines  
 13:00 Pop Session  
 13:00 News Summary  
 14:00 News Bulletin  
 14:10 Instrumentals  
 14:30 Country Meets Folk  
 15:00 Concert Hour  
 16:00 News Summary  
 16:03 Instrumentals  
 16:30 Ol' Favourites  
 17:00 Listeners Choice  
 18:00 News Summary  
 18:03 Jazz Hour  
 19:00 Newswest  
 19:30 Music  
 20:30 Evening Show  
 21:00 News Summary  
 21:03 Evening Show  
 22:00 Sign off

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
 539, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT  
 14:00 Newdesk 04:30 Diverment  
 04:45 Financial Review  
 05:00 05:00 World  
 News: British Press Review 05:15  
 Letterbox 05:30 Four Hands in  
 Jarmans 05:45 Letter from  
 America 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 DJ  
 Soundbite 07:00 World News  
 News about Britain 07:15 From  
 Our Own Correspondent 07:30  
 Stars in Their Eyes 07:45 A House  
 for Mr. Biswas 08:00 World News:

Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's  
 Yours 09:00 World News; British  
 Press Review 09:15 People and  
 Politics 09:30 From the Weeklies  
 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Classi-  
 cal Record Review 10:30 Religio-  
 us Service 11:00 World News;  
 News about Britain 11:15 Letter  
 from America 11:30 Play of the  
 Week 12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen  
 13:00 World News; Commentary  
 13:15 From Our Own Cor-  
 respondent 13:30 Short Story 13:45  
 Sandi Jones Request Show 14:30  
 Smash of the Day: Dad's Army  
 15:00 Radio Newswest 15:15 Con-  
 cert Hall 16:00 World News;  
 Commentary 16:15 Science in  
 Action 16:45 Letter from America  
 17:00 World News; Financial  
 Review 17:30 New Ideas 17:30  
 Aria 17:45 Sportscall 18:00 World  
 News; News about Britain 18:15  
 Radio Newswest 18:30 The Charity  
 Business 19:00 Country Style 19:15  
 Little Dorrit 20:00 World News;  
 Commentary 20:15 Letterbox  
 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00  
 Travels of a Gentleman 21:15  
 Sandi Jones Request Show 22:00  
 World News 22:09 Science in  
 Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45  
 Sportscall 23:00 World News;  
 Commentary 23:15 Letter from  
 America 23:30 Music Now

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

GMT  
 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30  
 News on the hour and 28 min. after  
 each hour 17:00 News and New  
 Products (USA) 17:15 Critics  
 Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00  
 Special English: News/Words and  
 their stories, feature "People in  
 America" 18:30 Music USA  
 (Standards) 19:00 News and Topical  
 Reports 19:15 News Horizons  
 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special  
 English: News/Words and their  
 stories 20:15 The Concert Hall  
 21:00 News and New Products  
 USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30  
 Studio One

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

ARRIVALS:

7:40 Cairo (EA)  
 8:30 Jeddah  
 8:55 Aqaba  
 9:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
 9:55 Beirut  
 11:05 Riyadh, Dhahran  
 14:00 Jeddah  
 15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
 16:15 Cairo  
 17:25 Rawalpindi (BA)  
 17:45 Tunis, Tripoli  
 17:15 Houston, New York,  
 Vienna  
 17:30 Paris  
 17:45 Brussels, Geneva  
 17:45 Cairo  
 18:00 London

18:30 Rome, Damascus (AZ)  
 18:45 Rome  
 18:45 Paris, Beirut (AF)  
 19:00 Athens, Larnaca  
 19:00 Cairo  
 19:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
 19:25 Rome (AZ)  
 19:55 Frankfurt  
 20:00 Beirut (MEA)  
 23:10 Cairo (EA)  
 24:00 Baghdad  
 01:00 Cairo

**DEPARTURES:**

7:00 Aqaba  
 7:00 Beirut  
 7:00 Paris, Beirut (AF)  
 8:55 Cairo (EA)  
 8:55 Beirut, Athens,  
 Amsterdam (KLM)  
 9:00 Madrid  
 9:21 Madrid  
 9:25 Beirut (MEA)  
 9:30 London (BA)  
 10:00 Frankfurt  
 10:00 Larnaca, Athens  
 10:10 Rome  
 10:30 Larnaca, Athens  
 10:45 Athens, Copenhagen (SAS)  
 11:00 Cairo  
 11:05 Doha, Riyadh (SDI)  
 12:05 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)  
 12:30 Cairo  
 14:00 Cairo  
 15:00 Jeddah (SDI)  
 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
 17:45 London (BA)  
 19:00 Baghdad  
 19:30 Bahrain, Doha  
 19:30 Kuwait  
 20:00 Baghdad  
 20:00 Cairo  
 20:30 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok  
 20:45 Dhahran  
 21:00 Baghdad  
 21:15 Dubai, Muscat  
 08:35 Cairo (EA)  
 02:15 Paris

**EMERGENCIES**

DOCTORS:

Amman:  
 Salman Al-Dabbuni 76751/  
 812568  
 Tayseer Al-Sar' di 77636/25952

Zarqa:  
 Husam Sha'ban 86432

Irbid:  
 Umar Qasrawi 35157/3321

PHARMACIES:

Amman:  
 Nairoukh 23672  
 Al-Salam 36730  
 Kamel 36295  
 Al-Tajer 38222  
 Samir 66194

Zarqa:  
 Al-Hayah (-)

Irbid:  
 Furad (-)

**TAXIS:**

Jerusalem 39655  
 Talal 25021  
 Al-Aman 56500  
 Faisal 22051  
 Al-Burj 61028

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre 41520  
 British Council 36147-8  
 French Cultural Centre 37009  
 Goethe Institute 41993  
 Soviet Cultural Centre 44283  
 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
 Haya Arts Centre 65195  
 Hussein Youth City 67181  
 Y.W.C.A. 41793  
 Y.W.M.A. 64251  
 Amman Municipal Library 36111  
 University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club, Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Ambulance (government) 75111  
 Civil Defence rescue 61111  
 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3  
 Police headquarters 39141  
 Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777  
 Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206  
 Jordan Television 73111  
 Radio Jordan 74111

**MARKET PRICES**

Tomatoes 270 170  
 Eggplant 240 150  
 Potatoes (imported) 120 90  
 Marrow (small) 190 140  
 Marrow (large) 100 70  
 Cucumber (small) 240 190  
 Cucumber (large) 130 100  
 Peas 280 280  
 String beans 420 300  
 Potatoes (local) 130 100  
 Lettuce (head) 60 40  
 Cauliflower 220 160  
 Bell pepper 550 550  
 Cabbage 70 50  
 Spinach 140 100  
 Onions (dry) 125 100  
 Onions (green) 130 130  
 150 150

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr 3:40  
 Sunrise 5:10  
 Dhuhr 11:39  
 'Asr 3:15  
 Maghreb 6:09  
 'Isha 7:26

**MUSEUMS**

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round, Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays, Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays, Tel. 30128

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Mountzab, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

**LOCAL EXCHANGE**

**RATES**

Saudi riyal 96.9/97.1  
 Lebanese pound 80.1/81.8  
 Syrian pound 53/53.3  
 Iraqi dinar 377/43  
 Kuwaiti dinar 1177/1179  
 Egyptian pound 389.3/393.6  
 Omani rial 89.1/89.4  
 UAE dirham 88.5/88.6  
 Omani rial 935/940  
 U.S. dollar 325/327  
 U.K. sterling 707.2/711.4  
 W. German mark 150.9/151.8  
 Swiss franc 165.6/166.6  
 Italian lire (for every 100) 30.3/30.5  
 French franc 63.9/64.3  
 Dutch guilder 136.3/137.1  
 Swedish crown 69.6/70  
 Belgium franc 92.2/92.8  
 Japanese yen 151.151.9  
 (for every 100)

**FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APR. 12, 1981**

**YOUR DAILY Horoscope**  
 from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good day to make long-range plans that could provide greater affluence for you in the days ahead. Try to be more cooperative with associates and be more productive.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Listening to ideas of close ties and cooperating more with them is wise at this time. Devote evening to loved one.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Accept your friends as they are instead of trying to change them, and you get along better. Schedule your time well.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You may be in a mood to spend a lot of money for a good time, but stay within your budget and you'll be happier.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Use more kindness and gentleness at home and improve harmony there. Make this a most worthwhile day.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** A good day to make detailed plans that could give you added security in the future. Catch up with your reading today.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You may want to add to income but be careful of tricky individuals that could bring you much trouble. Express happiness.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Not a good day to be forceful with others. Plan how to have a more ideal social life. Be charming with everyone.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You had better carry through with an important responsibility you have instead of trying to get out of it.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Some friends may appear thin-skinned today so treat them with kid gloves for continued harmony. Be diplomatic.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Try to assist less fortunate persons than yourself and gain their goodwill instead of expecting favors from them.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You have different ideas now than usual but do nothing to upset others. Live by the Golden Rule and be happy.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Your intuition is fine now, so follow it for best results. Make new arrangements for gaining your most cherished aims.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be one endowed with many talents and should have fine surroundings and personalities about early in life in order to set the right pattern for a most successful life. One who will lend a helping hand to others.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Firstaid, fire, police 199  
 Fire headquarters 22090  
 Cablegramme or telegramme 18

Telephone:

Information 12  
 Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10  
 Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
 Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

**MARKET PRICES**

Carrots 100 70  
 Turnips 70 70  
 Barinas 200 200  
 Bananas (from makhmar) 235 160  
 Dates 340 340  
 Apples (American, Japanese)

red, waxed) 440 440  
 Apples (Double Red) 250 200  
 Apples (Starken) 180 150  
 Apples (Golden) 220 150  
 Oranges (Shammouti) 300 150  
 Oranges (Valencia) 140 100  
 Oranges (Waxed) 170 170  
 Grapefruit 90 70  
 Lemon 230 150  
 Coconut (apiece) 200 208  
 Water Melons 230 230

*Jordan Times*

# MIDDLE EAST

## Palestinian National Council starts meetings in Damascus

BEIRUT, April 11 (R) — Palestinian leaders open an important policy-making conference in the Syrian capital of Damascus this evening, but appear as far as ever from achieving their aim of a Palestinian state.

European leaders have urged the Palestinians at the meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) or parliament-in-exile to amend their charter, which calls for the "dismantling of Israel," in the view of Western nations.

But a senior official in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) made clear in an interview published here that there was no question of the Palestinians changing their stand and recognising Israel.

"We can never allow any party to interfere in our affairs, especially in two major matters: our non-recognition of Israel and our refusal to amend our national charter in any way," Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, said.

"I hope I am making myself clear to everyone everywhere, especially in the European countries," he told the English-language weekly *Monday Morning*.

"We have said over and over again that we refuse to recognise Israel. This is an unchangeable, permanent policy," Mr. Kaddoumi added.

The PNC session follows a lean period for the PLO. The previous session, in January 1979, came only two months before the signing of the United States-sponsored Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt. Israel, under the rightwing coalition government of Mr. Menachem Begin, has pressed ahead with implanting Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank and has mounted strikes

against Palestinian targets in south Lebanon.

The new U.S. administration of Mr. Ronald Reagan has already declared its intention of pursuing to Camp David process.

Jordan has so far refused to be drawn into the process. The past week's trip by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia has been viewed with suspicion by Palestinian leaders.

The outcome of Israel's forthcoming general election on June 30, which at one time looked like a foregone conclusion for the opposition Labour Party, now appears less certain.

The PLO is also keeping one eye cocked on the still vague Middle East initiative of the European Common Market (EEC) and a potential meeting between PLO leader Yasser Arafat and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington after Britain assumes the presidency of the EEC on July 1.

But public statements by Palestinian leaders on the European initiative have ranged from scepticism to outright rejection.

Faced with these uncertainties, Palestinian sources in Damascus said the 301-seat PNC would attempt to draw up guidelines for a fresh political and military strategy for the PLO over the next four years.

The sources said special efforts would be made to foster Palestinian unity, particularly in military and financial affairs, and to counter "imperialist plans to liquidate the Palestinian cause," notably the Camp David process.

The Council, however, also faces a major internal problem in the election of a new PLO executive committee. Disputes over the composition of the committee have already delayed the convening of the Damascus session.

following the failure to elect a new committee last time.

The present committee has 15 seats, with six allotted to commando groups. Two of these are held by Fateh, the leading group, and one each by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), the Syrian-sponsored Saiga group and the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front (ALF).

The other nine members are independents.

Now the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of Dr. George Habash, which pulled out of the executive committee in 1974, is seeking re-admission.

Two new hard-line groups -- the Popular Struggle Front (PSF) and the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) -- are also pressing for representation with the backing of other hard-line groups.

Fateh is consequently asking for four seats for itself, compared with one seat for each of the other groups, thus raising the committee's membership to 19.

Observers in Damascus believe that unless an amicable agreement is reached on the issue before the Council meets this evening the hard-line groups may take tougher stands on other political issues under discussion.

One topical problem bound to come up is the current fighting in Lebanon between right wing militia and Syrian peacekeeping troops. Palestinian officials have linked this with Mr. Haig's Middle East tour and detected evidence of a U.S. conspiracy against the PLO.

The council may also discuss a proposal for one-year conscription for all Palestinians in Arab countries between the ages of 18 and 40.

## Arab Boycott to stop Israeli goods in transit via Egypt

DAMASCUS, April 11 (R) — The Arab anti-Israel Boycott offices will maintain their efforts to prevent Egypt becoming a country of transit for Israeli goods, the offices' commissioner-general said today.

Dr. Nourallah Nourallah was speaking at the opening of the 45th conference of Arab Boycott of Israel officers attended by representatives from all Arab states except Egypt.

Most Arab countries broke relations with Egypt following its peace treaty with Israel.

Dr. Nourallah told the meeting: "The Arab Boycott machinery will act strongly and with determination to ensure that the Egyptian regime does not open Arab markets for Israeli goods."

"Israeli attempts to normalise relations with Egypt and use it as a base and transit to the Arab world will only strengthen our solidarity and adherence to boycott regulations and tighten the siege on Israel."

Dr. Nourallah said the Boycott offices would continue to watch closely Israel's "expansion within and outside occupied territories and place material and moral obstacles in its way."

Those "purposely seeking to strengthen the enemy's economy will be blacklisted and we will do

our utmost to face the evil gap which the Egyptian regime is trying to open in the Arab Boycott structure," he said.

The six-day meeting has on its agenda several items designed to tighten the economic siege imposed on Israel.

The commissioner-general had told reporters that the conference would look into lifting the ban on certain foreign companies that had now abided by Arab Boycott regulations, and blacklist others for violating them.

## Prince Saud Al Faisal in Bangladesh

DACCA, April 11 (R) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal Bin Abdul Aziz arrived here tonight to begin a three-day visit to Bangladesh.

He said his talks with Bangladeshi officials would cover bilateral matters, international issues of common concern and strengthening Islamic solidarity in the light of the third Islamic summit conference held in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

## Iranian journalist to fight for freedom of the press

TEHRAN, April 11 (R) — An editor of the leading Tehran newspaper *Mizan* (scales of justice), banned last week after its managing editor was arrested, said today the closure was unjustified and pledged to fight for a free press in Iran.

Editorial board member Mr. Hussein Bani-Assadi told a press conference: "The closure of *Mizan* is an indication of press suppression by the government that cannot be justified by law."

"If this continues there will not be any open opposition left in Iran. But we are not discouraged and will fight to obtain a free press."

Mr. Bani-Assadi said the closure of the six-month-old newspaper was unjustified because it had supported the principles of the Islamic republic and its directors and staff had been responsible in their treatment of news.

According to the newspaper, its managing editor, former Commerce Minister Reza Sadr, was arrested on Monday charged with slander, libel, disturbing national security and printing false reports. Mr. Bani-Assadi, son-in-law of

former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, whose policies the newspaper supported, said he had asked the legal authorities to say which law was the basis for the closure but had received no reply.

Since *Mizan* was banned, Tehran has had only one major daily newspaper outside the control of the Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP) — President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's *Islamic Revolution*.

Security forces reported today that they arrested nine workers and closed down a Tehran printing plant that was producing banned political newspapers.

A spokesman for the Tehran Komiteh, a security body set up after the 1979 revolution, said the plant was raided on Thursday and had been producing publications of two semi-clandestine organisations, the Muslim radical Mujahideen El Khalq and the Marxist Peykar Party.

Last week, the government ruled that political parties must get its permission to issue newspapers and ordered printing houses not to print any publication without a licence.

### MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

#### Saudis deny U.S. would control AWACS

BAHRAIN, April 11 (R) — Saudi Arabia has denied suggestions that surveillance aircraft promised by the United States would stay under effective U.S. control. Defence Minister Prince Sultan said in a statement to the newspaper *Okaz* today that the sale of the five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft was not subject to any conditions. With training, Saudis would be perfectly able to operate the planes, he said. Opponents of the sale in the U.S. Congress have said it could lead to advanced U.S. military technology falling into hostile hands. After U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed the issue with Saudi leaders in Riyadh, informed sources said the planes were likely to remain under effective U.S. control for an extended period. The sources said the Saudis would need continuing U.S. help to operate and maintain the planes after their expected delivery in 1985. Opposition to the sale has concentrated on the possible threat the planes would pose to the security of Israel.

#### 'Pakistani spy' arrested in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, April 11 (R) — A former student adviser to Pakistan's executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is in jail in Kabul on charges of spying for Pakistan, diplomatic sources reported today. Mr. Rajah Anwar was a founder member of the underground Pakistan Liberation Army (PLA) formed, after Mr. Bhutto's 1979 execution, to overthrow Pakistan President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq. The PLA, set up by Mr. Bhutto's sons Murtaza and Shah Nawaz, was renamed Al Zulfikar last year and claims responsibility for hijacking a Pakistani airliner to Kabul last month. Opposition sources in Pakistan said Mr. Rajah Anwar had been named by Al Zulfikar as a plant of the Pakistan government. Diplomatic sources said he was arrested in January and held by the Kabul authorities for spying on the Bhutto brothers. The brothers have spent most of the past year in Kabul where Al Zulfikar has its main headquarters, the sources said.

#### Greece protests air violations by Turkish planes

ATHENS, April 11 (R) — Greece has protested

to Turkey about repeated violations of its air space by Turkish military aircraft earlier this week, a government spokesman said today. He said that Turkish planes had entered Greek air space over the Aegean six times last Wednesday. "Greek military aircraft intercepted the Turkish planes three times and forced them to leave. In the other three cases the Turkish planes had already left," the spokesman said. Greece and Turkey are at odds over territorial rights in the Aegean. Opposition leader Mr. Andreas Papandreu criticised the government today for lifting restrictions on air traffic over the Aegean as a goodwill gesture aimed at improving relations with Turkey. The restrictions were eased early in March in order to help aircraft movements in Greece's flight information region. The Greek government said the measure was taken to meet requests by neighbouring countries using the air corridors and it was not likely to affect Greece's security and the country's defence system. Mr. Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), said today that the government had not learned from experience that concessions and gestures of goodwill increased insolence on the part of Turkey. He called on the government to cancel a meeting between Greek and Turkish experts scheduled to take place in Athens next Monday to discuss issues concerning Aegean air space.

#### Saudi plane catches fire

NEW DELHI, April 11 (AP) — A Saudi Arabian Tristar jetliner caught fire shortly after taking off from Bombay airport today but crew members extinguished the fire and the plane returned safely to Bombay, news reports said. Bombay fire brigade officials told reporters that there were no injuries in the incident. The fire apparently occurred in the cabin of the aircraft but further details about the extent of damage, the number of people aboard, or how long the jetliner would be grounded in Bombay were not immediately available.

#### Two drug-dealers executed in Iran

TEHRAN, April 11 (R) — Two people have been executed in the northern Iranian city of Tabriz for buying, selling and distributing narcotics, the newspaper *Islamic Republic* reported today. It said the drug-dealers were sent to a firing squad on Thursday after the city's Islamic tribunal sentenced them to death on the Koranic charges of "being corrupt of the earth" and "waging war on God."

## Senators wary of AWACS deal

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP) — Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd questioned whether the Reagan Administration's plan to sell flying AWACS command posts to Saudi Arabia could compromise secrets or increase the Arab threat to Israel.

Mr. Byrd urged Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. to answer those concerns to head off "intense public debate" that he said could be "detrimental to our relations with Saudi Arabia."

Shortly before Mr. Byrd issued his statement, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat-New York, joined outright opponents and said he was "alarmed" about the proposed sale.

Mr. Moynihan said: "We are asked to sell a system that will allow Saudi Arabia to monitor all of Israel's air space. What will

happen then to Israel's edge? I urge the president to reconsider this step.

Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston of California and Senators Joseph Biden Jr., Democrat-Delaware, and Carl Levin, Democrat-Michigan, announced similar opposition Thursday to the plan to sell the Airborne Warning and Control Systems to Saudi Arabia. A senior official told reporters that Mr. Haig agreed while in Saudi Arabia on Wednesday to propose the U.S. Congress would have 30 days after a formal proposal is announced to veto the sale.

Mr. Byrd did not go beyond expressing concerns in his letter to Mr. Haig. He said one of those concerns is that intense controversy over the sale might damage U.S.-Saudi relations. "In rais-

ing these concerns," Mr. Byrd wrote Mr. Haig, "I assure you I have a particular appreciation for the legitimate security needs of a country of such critical importance to the United States as Saudi Arabia."

Mr. Byrd asked Mr. Haig to answer several questions, including "what impact would the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia have on the military stability in the region?" "In particular," Mr. Byrd wrote, "as a potential adversary of Israel in another Middle East war, what capability would AWACS give Saudi, Syrian and possibly Jordanian air forces?"

Mr. Byrd also said, "I am most concerned over national security risks which could compromise a technology the Soviets are years away from perfecting."

country, Sudan is heartened by efforts of groups like those at Kit to help themselves.

A U.N. report said: "The government of Sudan has repeatedly asked the Congolese to go home. Not because they are not welcome. Hospitality is one of the greatest features of the whole African continent. But Sudan is extending hospitality from an empty table."

Too much help can also bring problems. In Somalia, the same report said, the danger is that international relief may soon give the camp population a better life than Somalis themselves.

"Efforts should be made to create conditions that in the long term will enable refugees to contribute positively to their hosts' national development." Accordingly, about 60 per cent of the money being sought here is intended for such long-range aims.

Conference officials said: "We are looking for durable solutions within the context of national development efforts."

The EEC delegation, headed by development commissioner Mr. Claude Cheysson, said in a policy statement that all aid so far had to be used for emergency purposes. "The long-term solution is to make refugees self-sufficient."

A secretariat report said one obstacle to self-sufficiency programmes, however, was shortage of men. Some 90 per cent of African refugee camp populations were women and children under 15. Many of the men had gone back home to fight, while the most skilled and educated had moved on to other countries.

"They should be able to contribute to their hosts' national economy. Most of them are to be found, however, either at the universities of Europe and the United States or in development projects of the Middle East oil states."

Canada's External Affairs Minister Mark Macgugan said in an advance statement his country had close ties with Africa and would strongly support relief efforts. The refugee problem was "a crisis of humanitarian and political significance for the world community." (R)

## U.N. to adopt 'help yourself' concept in African refugees aid

By John Chadwick

GENEVA: A new tourist hotel set in a greened-over patch of desert near Sudan's southern capital of Juba symbolises the "help yourself" concept with which the United Nations hopes to tackle the African refugee crisis.

The small hotel and a pull-in restaurant for truck drivers at the refugee settlement of Kit was cited here on the eve of a world conference on African refugees as an example of how displaced persons can help themselves and their host governments.

At Kit, a group of 1,200 refugees arrived from Uganda two years ago. With little hope of returning home in the near future, they settled a bare patch of land, chose their own leaders and began building.

Soon there was a home for every family, a primary school, a Koranic instruction centre and a village hall. They planted the arid lands with seeds supplied by the U.N.'s High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and now the village is a thriving community of 3,000 people, a market place and the tourist hotel. The first harvest has been a good one.

As government ministers from over 50 countries gathered here last week for the most ambitious attempt yet to solve the African problem, self-help was the long-term key word.

The conference, opened by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on Thursday, hopes to find ways of raising 1.2 billion dol-

lars to be spent in 25 African countries in the next five years.

The aim at the end of that time is to have as many as possible of the five million refugees from internal conflicts and famine in Africa self-supporting.

The United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, China and most West European countries sent high-level delegations to the two-day meeting, as are also the Philippines and Thailand.

Africa was strongly represented by Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Libya, Zimbabwe and Zaire. But UNHCR's deputy chief, Mr. Dale de Haan, said there had "not been a great deal of interest" from the Soviet Union or other communist countries.

These traditionally portly the African refugee problem as a relic of the European colonial presence on the continent. Fears that the new U.S. administration of Ronald Reagan would also be less enthusiastic about refugee aid have been set at rest by Mr. de Haan's statement that Washington continues "very highly interested."

Vice-President George Bush had to cancel plans to attend after the assassination attempt on Mr. Reagan. U.N. chief delegate

Jean Kirkpatrick led the American team.

One in two of the world's 10 million refugees live in Africa, compared with three-quarters of a million 10 years ago. The biggest concentration is in "Horn of Africa" countries. Refugees in Somalia from the fighting with Ethiopia now number more than a million and a half, while in Djibouti 12 per cent of the population are refugees.

Civil war in Chad drove hundreds of thousands of people into Sudan (490,000), Cameroun (266,000) and Nigeria (110,000).

As the second biggest host

## \$560 million donated to aid African refugees

GENEVA, April 11 (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday donors had pledged almost \$560 million to aid Africa's refugees.

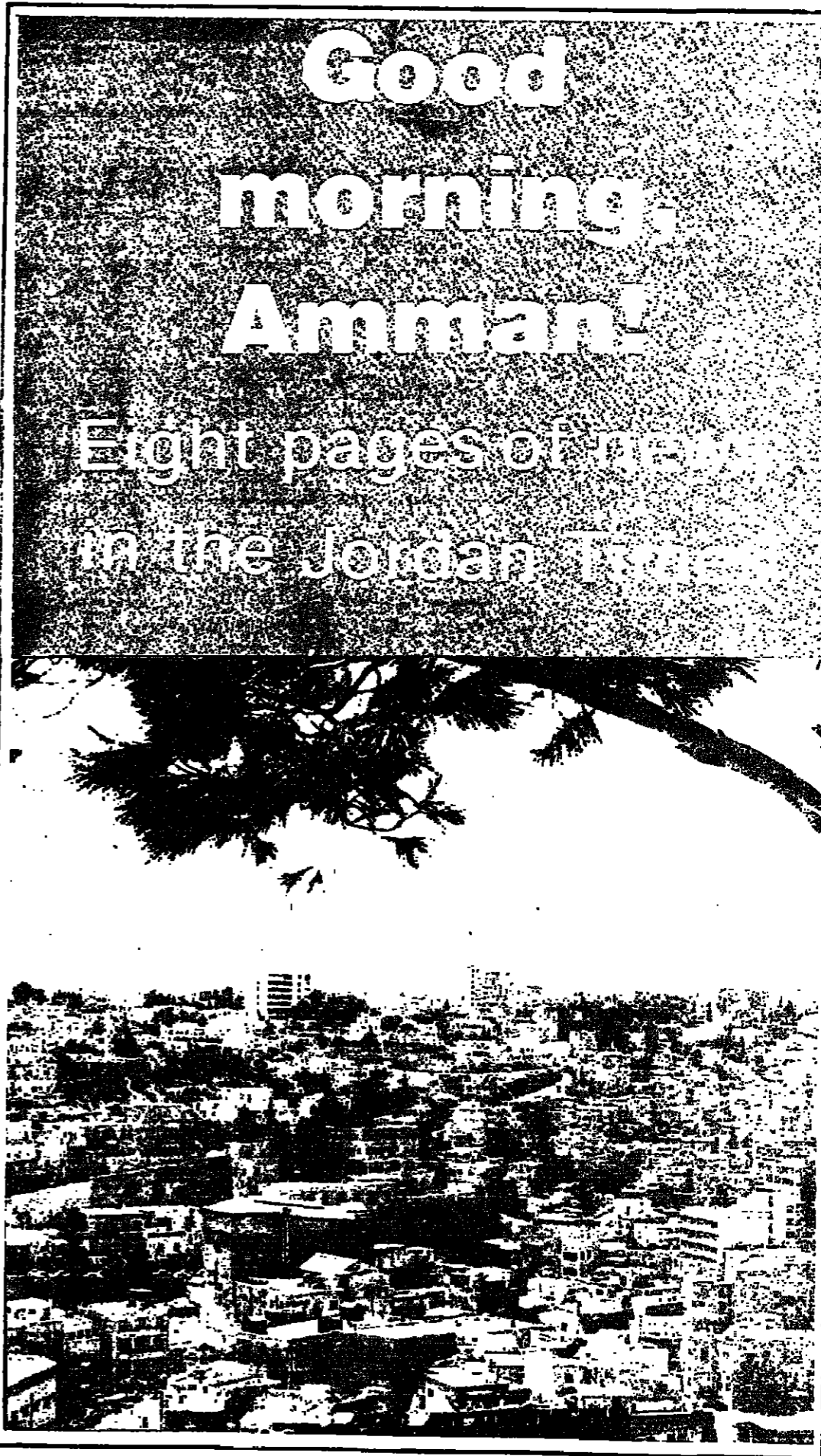
The pledges of \$559.8 million exceed the \$450 million target for helping refugees over the next 18 months.

A conference on African refugee relief wound up as it had opened, with a delay caused by a procedural wrangle. The meeting was suspended for three hours while African and Western nations agreed on the formula for summing up the session.

Delegation sources said Western states opposed African demands for a follow up conference to be included in a summary of proposals by Dr. Waldheim.

Western countries argued this was not needed and that the idea had not been put to them in advance, the sources said.

Sudan, leading the African group, finally made a separate statement suggesting "the possibility of holding a further international conference" on African refugees. Dr. Waldheim said in his concluding speech only that African proposals "merit careful consideration."



# ECONOMY

## U.S. to speed oil search in coastal waters

WASHINGTON, April 11 (R) — The Reagan administration, hoping to reduce America's reliance on imported energy, announced plans yesterday to speed the search for oil and gas in coastal waters.

The government said it also planned to lease a controversial section of the California coast to gas and oil companies for exploratory drilling and might open new areas there in the near future, a move certain to be fought by environmentalists and others.

Energy Secretary James Edwards told a news conference the administration believes enough domestic energy can be produced so "that we are not vulnerable to unreasonable price increases or political blackmail by major oil producing countries or their car-

tels."

Under the plan, the interior department, which oversees much of the public lands, will make more acreage available for leasing and accelerate the paperwork for the most promising areas of exploration.

Interior Secretary James Watt said the proposal would reduce the time needed for leasing by one-third.

The Reagan administration believes that the best course for the United States in the short run is to find additional domestic oil while undertaking the longer process of developing more coal, shale and nuclear energy resources.

The United States has been importing about 30 per cent of its oil from overseas recently, a substantial drop from just a few years ago.

## 'Have-nots' seek fairer aid, trade terms

LUXEMBOURG, April 11 (R) — Ministers from the European Common Market and associated developing countries ended two days of talks here reaffirming their commitment to mutual cooperation but aware of difficult times ahead, delegates said.

The 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations linked to the community through the \$7.5-billion Lomé 2 trade and aid package include many of the world's poorest countries.

At this first meeting with EEC governments since Lomé 2 came into force on January 1, they sought recognition of their acute economic plight, the delegates said.

Rising oil import costs and a steep fall in prices for the raw materials on which they depend for their export earnings had driven many to the brink of bankruptcy, ACP diplomats said.

Lomé 2, unique among agreements between rich and poor nations, was a start in the essential

restructuring of economic relations between rich and poor countries, they said.

But the poor countries still wanted more aid and fairer trade. Ivory Coast Finance Minister Abdoulaye Kone told the conference.

He hit out at what he called "speculators and middlemen" who deprived poor nations of a fair price for their raw materials.

ACP delegates said his words were reinforced by a speech by EEC Development Commissioner Claude Cheysson who estimated that the fall in raw material prices last year had cost the ACP countries some \$1.2 billion.

Rising oil prices had meanwhile added about the same amount to their import costs.

Lack of progress in the "North-South dialogue" between rich and poor countries at the United Nations had focused attention on Lomé as a practical bridge between the two sides, the delegates said.

Both sides, however, acknowledged the limitations of an essentially regional pact.

The Jamaican deputy prime minister and chairman of the ACP group, Mr. Hugh Shearer, told journalists that Lomé was only part of an essential international strategy to deal with poverty.

Mr. Cheysson, urging progress at the United Nations, said the accord cannot deal with the problems that must be dealt with at world level.

The two sides also managed to settle differences on some of the practical workings of the accord.

An ACP application for more products to be added to the "staber" scheme for ironing out fluctuations in world commodity prices is to be studied by the commission.

The developing countries want tobacco, citrus fruit and sisal added to the list of products eligible for aid under the scheme.

The EEC also agreed to joint studies on an ACP demand for

preferential access to the community's food surpluses.

Four ACP countries, however, were dismayed at cuts made in the amount of sugar they are allowed to sell to the EEC, the ACP delegates said.

### Ecuador cuts price of oil

QUITO, April 11 (R) — Ecuador has cut the price of its crude oil by \$1.67 a barrel to \$36.33. Natural Resources Minister Cesar Robalino said yesterday.

He told reporters the reduction was necessary because of the fall in world market prices and cuts by other major producers.

Ecuador produces about 220,000 barrels of oil a day of which 60 per cent is exported.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Soviets face energy crunch: NATO

BRUSSELS, April 11 (R) — The Soviet Union, the world's biggest oil producer, will face increasing stress in its energy system in the 1980s, a NATO meeting on energy in the communist trading bloc COMECON concluded yesterday.

Increases in demand will outpace production growth, cost of exploration, production and transportation will rise tremendously and requirement for advanced technology will multiply, the three-day study session was told.

Most of the 100 academics, government officials and private representatives taking part believed the East would remain largely self-sufficient in energy in the decade ahead, provided that the Soviet Union developed its massive reserves of oil, gas and coal according to plans, a press release said.

Soviet oil production, at 12 billion barrels a day (b/d) last year, would be central but of declining importance. Its growth was expected to taper off in the next five years, to between 12.4 and 12.9 billion b/d by 1985, experts said.

### Libya to supply Nicaragua with oil

MANAGUA, April 11 (R) — Libya has offered to supply Nicaragua with all its petroleum needs, an official communiqué said yesterday.

It said Tripoli had also offered Nicaragua an undisclosed loan to help with its balance of payments difficulties.

Nicaragua at present gets all its oil requirements, estimated at 15,000 barrels a day, from Mexico and Venezuela on concessional terms.

### U.N. grants aid for Ugandan refugees

ROME, April 11 (AP) — The United Nations World Food Programme said today it has granted \$2.8 million of emergency food assistance for Ugandan refugees in Zaire.

The aid will include 2,880 tons of maize meal, 288 tons of milk powder and 144 tons of cooking oil for 80,000 refugees for three months, the WFP said.

It said Ugandans in the West Nile area had moved into Zaire after civil disturbances in Uganda.

### IBM reports 7.20% profit rise

ARMONK, New York, April 11 (R) — International Business Machines Corporation, the world's largest provider of data processing equipment and services, reported a 7.2 per cent rise in first-quarter profits from the 1980 quarter.

Profits from worldwide operations came to \$730 million on revenues of \$6.46 billion in the three months ended March 31, IBM said. In the 1980 quarter, profits were \$681 million on revenues of \$5.75 billion.

However, Mr. John Opel, president and chief executive officer, said continuing high inflation accounted in part for the fact that costs and expenses rose faster than gross income, resulting in a squeeze on profit margins.

Profits from operations actually declined from the 1980 quarter. The profits rise of \$49 million included gains from currency translation of \$27 million in the latest quarter.

Excluding the effects of currency translation, IBM's profits for the 1981 quarter were \$703 million compared with profits of \$711 million in the 1980 quarter.

## Reagan's choice: protectionism or free trade

By Paul Cheeseright

President Ronald Reagan was elected on a strong platform of free trade and less regulation of industry. But a number of U.S. industries, led by Detroit, are urging him to water down his principles.

There are winds blowing in all directions. The Reagan Administration is not yet set on a course. It is a paradigm of all the problems. The clash, in its acutest form, is between what is presented as the Administration's liberal economic doctrine -- its concern to reduce official intervention in industry and with that gain an acceptance of international open trade -- and its concern about the largest U.S. industry.

The problem is simply dated. In January 1979, Datsun cars were selling in the U.S. at a discount. But as fuel costs have risen and the U.S. manufacturers have failed to produce cars to meet a fashion for

smaller vehicles, the Japanese market share has risen sharply. By last February, the Japanese had captured 29 per cent of the market. Last year, with U.S. manufacturers suffering their worst year on record, they sold 4.8 million cars. The source of employment for one in every six Americans has seemed under threat.

President Ronald Reagan now has before him a report on the problem. Clearly what he would like, to allow him to redeem a campaign promise and keep his ideological stance firm, is for Japan itself to organise marketing restraint.

Should the Japanese Government not be so amenable and President Reagan be forced to a decision, what he does will have a profound effect on trade relations with both Japan and the European Community.

The European petrochemical industry is seeking some restraint from U.S. exporters. The point is that if President Reagan does

nothing to check the flow of Japanese car imports, some Washington quarters feel the U.S. will be in a stronger position to deal with European Community protectionism. If he does negotiate constraints, the way may be open for more trade curbs among major industrial powers.

This is a variation on the argument that Count Otto Lamb-dorff, the West German Economics Minister, advanced in Washington: that curbs on Japanese cars would lead to a trade war. The other side of the argument, advanced by Senator John Danforth, the Missouri Republican who has introduced a Bill in the Senate to hold Japanese sales at 1.6 million a year, is that car imports can be treated in isolation. No other industry could expect such protection. In this case, after all, Congress and the Administration are dealing with the most significant U.S. industry.

The question, then, is: where should the protectionist line be drawn, if at all? The answer is linked not only to the movement of political forces and their interaction with economic ideas within the U.S. itself, but also to U.S. access to foreign markets.

There is a community of interest over Japan between the U.S. and the European Community, not-

withstanding the running difficulties on steel and textiles. Both are subject to the carefully targeted Japanese approach to exports, which has a marked impact in concentrated areas.

"The things we're good at, they protect until they get good themselves. Take the semi-conductor industry. Now they're competitive, so they're prepared to reduce their tariffs," complained a congressional aide recently subject to lobbying by the U.S. semi-conductor industry for special tax treatment.

It will clearly be much easier for the Administration to combat pressure for import curbs from specific industries if it can point to sectors where trade is becoming more open. Hence policy, as it emerges in the next few months, will be directed to questions of access. In this, President Reagan takes over where President Carter left off, emphasising the generally bipartisan approach to trade.

Thus the new Administration is continuing to press hard to bring into action the new codes of international trading behaviour from the Tokyo Round multilateral trade negotiations, covering such areas as government procurement and the use of subsidies. European governments, for example, are being peppered with queries

about how they are moving into line with these new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) codes.

The U.S. pressure on Japan to open up the telecommunications market will soon be repeated in Europe. The GATT staff at the Special Trade Representative's office has been built up. "Congress is looking for evidence we got what we bargained for. It is monitoring the executive agencies which monitor the codes," noted a Senate trade specialist.

This concern about market access parallels the concern to create commercial conditions in the U.S. in which U.S. industry will not only be able to use its own quality and competitiveness to fend off the threat of imports, but will also be encouraged to export. Worry about imports now parallels the decline of the U.S. position on world markets. In 1960, the U.S. had a 15.9 per cent share of world exports; but 20 years later, the share had dropped to less than 11 per cent.

One part of President Reagan's approach was seen in the February budget, which generally aimed at releasing business through financial measures.

Another part is through legislation. Thus, the Administration has thrown its weight behind a Bill

to facilitate setting up export trading companies. This would override the traditional perception that banking and commerce should not be mixed.

Other Bills in Congress over a redefinition of, to put it crudely, the circumstances where bribery would be legally permitted to win orders, the reorganisation of the tax system for U.S. nationals working overseas, and the establishment of a commission to examine the working of anti-trust laws.

The removal of self-imposed obstacles to business has become the order of the day. But there are limits. No consensus yet seems to be emerging on whether the controls on trade with the Soviet Union should be removed.

But leaving aside the particular issue of East-West trade, the Administration is in any case forced to act to stimulate exports. Although trading improved during 1980 and the deficit for the year was the smallest since 1976, it was still a huge \$32.3 billion. Significantly, President Reagan's budget cuts have left the export promotion side of the Commerce Department untouched.

(From the Financial Times)

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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# FEATURES

## Where to bury Victor Emanuel?

# Italy debates future of a dead king

By Clare Lovell

ROME, (R) — Italy's 45-year-old Republic is arguing over the future of a dead king.

The controversy flared after the surprise announcement by a member of the ousted Savoy royal family that the remains of King Victor Emanuel would be returned home from Egypt in July to the Pantheon in Rome where other monarchs of United Italy have been buried since 1870.

Victor Emanuel III, Italy's longest reigning monarch, abdicated in 1946 in favour of his son, Umberto, who went into exile in Portugal a month later when Italians voted to establish a republic. Victor Emanuel died in Alexandria the following year at the age of 78. "The constitution

says the ex-king, his family and male descendants are forbidden to tread Italian soil. But that refers only to the living, not to mortal remains," the ex-king's cousin Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, said in a newspaper interview.

The king, who came to the throne in 1900, was criticised after the Second World War for condoning the fascist rule of dictator Benito Mussolini and for abandoning Rome to Nazi German rule in 1943, when he went south to join the allies.

The constitutional ban on the royal family is seen by many Italians as a punishment for the King's wartime actions.

Permission for the return of the king's body has never been given, but after repeated requests by Italian monarchists, president

Sandro Pertini suggested he might be re-buried in the house of Savoy's family church at Superga, in northern Italy.

But the president's solution did not satisfy Italy's monarchists, who have sympathisers in both houses of parliament, nor exiled King Umberto, who wrote to the president urging the transfer of his father's remains to the Pantheon.

Umberto's mother, Queen Elena, is buried in exile in Montpelier, in France. "Because many deputies from every party, and a vast section of public opinion desire the burial of my august parents at the Pantheon, ... I would be grateful if you would make this pacifying gesture possible," former King Umberto said.

President Pertini was angered by what he saw as the pre-

sumptuous tone of the letter, which avoided using his presidential title.

"If he wishes the remains of his parents to be buried in Italy I have nothing against it. But when Prince Umberto writes to me he should address me correctly as president and not simply with this Mr. Pertini," he told a newspaper.

And he told a delegation of royalist sympathising deputies, "do not insist upon the Pantheon. The decision rests with me."

But the Duke of Aosta claims the Pantheon, built by the Romans in 25 BC as a temple to the gods and converted into a Christian church some 600 years later, is the royal family's legal dynastic burial place.

The problem has sparked lively debate among deputies, senators and the press.

"If the Savoy family insist, there are many municipal cemeteries in Rome to bury their relatives," Republican Party President Oscar Mammì said acidly.

But Liberal Deputy Alfredo Biondi believes it is not much to ask for the sake of history.

"The Italian Republic should not be afraid to welcome into the Pantheon the bodies of the last kings of Italy now that the historical era they represented is definitively closed," he said.

The influential newspaper Corriere Della Sera called on both sides to stop dramatising the affair which, it said, threatened to cloud Italy's real problems — an ailing economy, unemployment and terrorism. "The country's problems are already too great for us to start cultivating new causes," it said in an editorial.

"The less people dramatise the issue the easier it will be to resolve," it added.

But, with president Pertini out of the country touring Latin America and ex-king Umberto away from Portugal for an unspecified period according to his spokesmen, the problem remains unresolved.

And the body of Victor Emanuel III, once king of Italy, and prince of Savoy remains buried in exile in the Italian church at Alexandria.

# A 'weird' frog may have answer to stomach ulcers

By Barry Moody

**SYDNEY** — Australian scientists hope to discover a new way of treating stomach ulcers by studying a Queensland frog that hatches its eggs in its stomach before giving birth through its mouth.

Mr. Michael Tyler, a senior zoology lecturer at Adelaide University, said the frog was unique in the animal kingdom.

"This is a most extraordinary event. Nothing, absolutely nothing else uses its stomach as a brooding pouch," he said.

He said certain types of fish carried eggs in their mouths for protection, but did not swallow them because the eggs would be digested in the stomach.

After swallowing the fertilised eggs, the frog broods them in the stomach for up to eight weeks. Somehow the stomach's digestive acids are prevented from harming the eggs.

During the brooding period the frog eats nothing and the young survive on food contained in a yolk sac.

The swimming tadpole stage common to most frogs is bypassed and the young emerge from the mother's mouth as fully developed frogs.

Mr. Tyler said the frog's breeding system was so extraordinary that at first many scientists refused to believe it. A British scientific

magazine rejected a paper on the frog.

But Mr. Tyler has now filmed and photographed a birth and another British magazine has published a paper on the frog. An Australian charitable foundation has granted Mr. Tyler and two doctors a 21,000 dollar (\$25,000) grant for research to find what inhibits the frog's gastric juices.

Mr. Tyler said the research by himself, gastro-entologist professor David Shearman and surgeon Paul O'Brien, could eventually yield important information about the causes of and treatment for peptic ulcers, which are produced by excessive stomach acid.

"It is obviously of tremendous interest to discover how the animal shuts off the secretion of acid and to see whether mammals and eventually man can do the same," Mr. Tyler said.

When Mr. Tyler tried to film a birth, the first frog he selected spat out six young up to 60 centimetres from its mouth.

But, he told an Australian newspaper: "The second mother held her mouth incredibly wide — it was agape — and waited for the babies to just step out. As a scientist I see new things every day, but this was staggering."

The mother frog can carry up to 25 young, doubling her body weight and shifting her gravity so that she must hang vertically in

water with only her nose and front feet protruding.

The gastric brooding frog was first discovered in 1972 but its method of brooding was not detected for some time. It is only known to exist in a small area of southeast Queensland. So far the frogs have all been brought to the laboratory after being found pregnant in the wild and none has been bred in captivity.

Mr. Tyler said the frog's development was "a trend in evolution without parallel. It is most weird."

The normal evolutionary trend was to greater and greater specialisation of organs. The use of the stomach for brooding was a complete reversal, Mr. Tyler said.

The researchers believe the eggs may be coated with a chemical which signals the stomach to change its function.

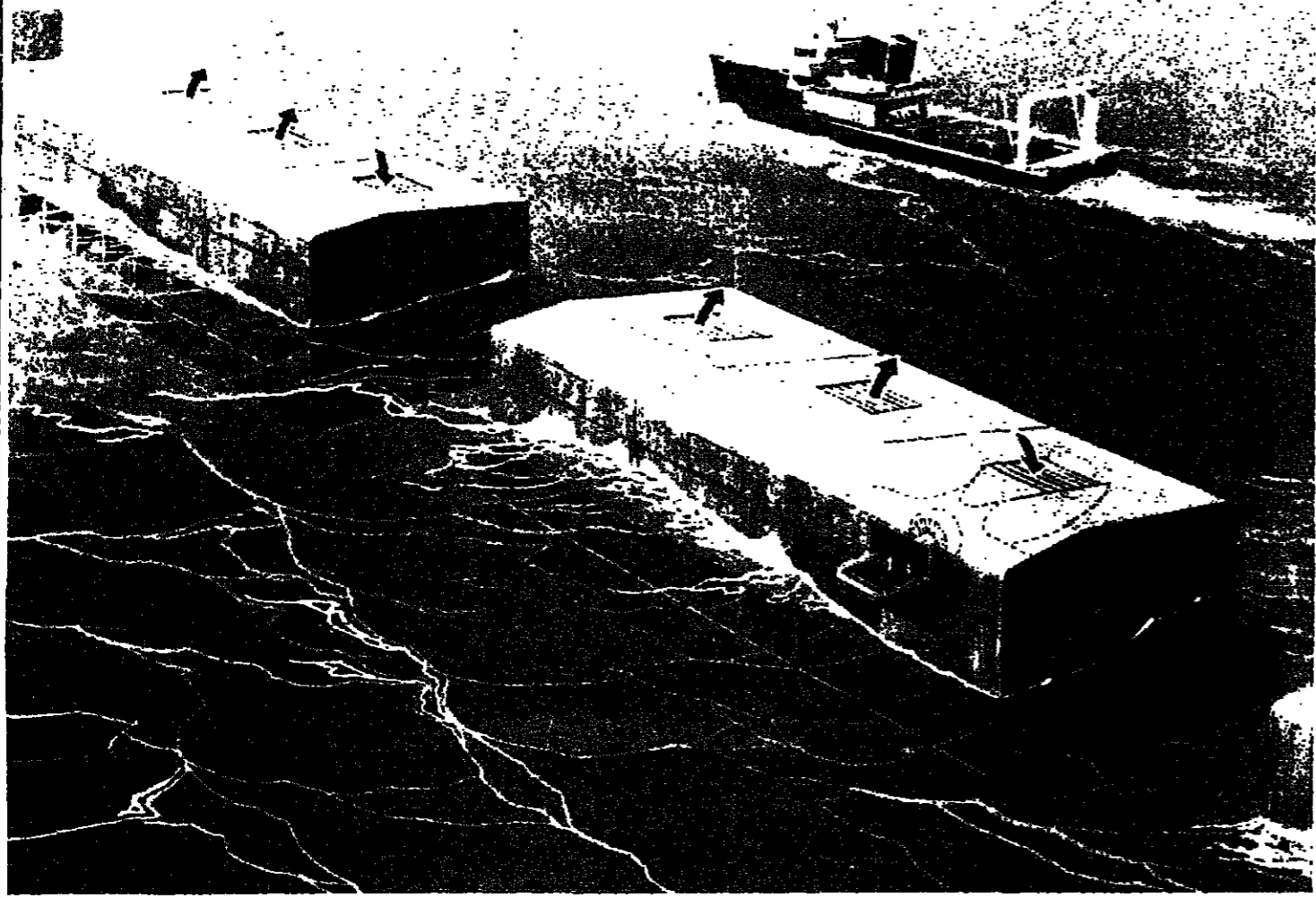
But whatever this chemical is, Mr. Tyler believes it must be something which is common in the animal kingdom.

He said the inhibition of the stomach must always have worked perfectly. "I can't see how it would work if the young were first of all partly digested."

It was not known what originally caused the mother to swallow the eggs. "But it could have been a habit evolved as a result of cannibalism," Mr. Tyler added.

(Reuters)

## Power from the ever rolling sea



Measurements taken on Britain's North Atlantic seaboard have shown that each wave approaching the shore has an annual average energy of between 50-80 kw of power for each metre of wave front. For many years scientists and engineers have known that it is possible to extract electrical energy from the sea and over the past two years Britain's Wave Energy programme has taken a fresh look at the problems. Four main power extraction devices — and several smaller ones — are currently being investigated in Universities and Research centres throughout Britain. In spite of the technical complexities, nothing has yet arisen to 'dampen' the scientists' claim that wave

power will be a viable technology in the next decade.

One way to get electric power from the sea...the Oscillating Water Column is basically a box with no bottom and a hole in the top. The waves make the water level oscillate and air is forced through the hole to drive a turbine. The inertia of the turbine can have a fly-wheel effect and the main problem will be matching the volume of air in the box with the turbine inertia so that a constant shaft speed can be maintained in a wide range of sea conditions. As with the other devices, research is at an early stage. The problem of energy conversion appears less difficult, but the sheer size of the finished equipment may itself be a problem.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
1980 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ J872  
♥ 104  
♦ A652  
♣ Q53

**WEST** — **EAST**  
♦ K954 ♥ 1063  
♥ 3 ♦ AQ9862  
♦ Q74 ♦ 108  
♦ AK964 ♦ 102

**SOUTH**  
♦ AQ  
♥ KJ75  
♦ KJ93  
♣ J87

The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1 ♥ Dble. Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Three of ♠.

If you intend to convert partner's low-level takeout double to penalties and you are sitting in front of the declarer, you need more than trump length to defeat the contract — you need trump solidarity. Otherwise, declarer might be able to score enough tricks in the trump suit to fulfill the contract.

We do not quibble with West's decision to make a takeout double — a bid of two clubs risked missing a spade fit, or a diamond contract. East's decision to pass for penalties is another matter, as is South's brave decision to play one heart doubled with a four-card suit and knowing that trumps are stacked against him. We would have run to one no

trump, but South's boldness proved justified.

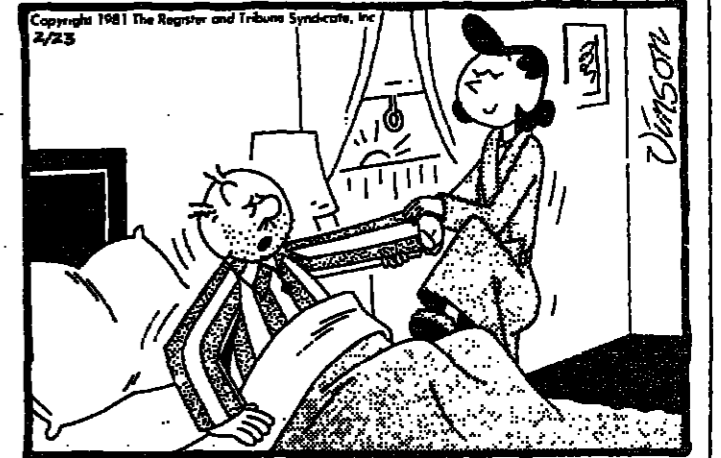
West got off to a good start when he led a trump. East won the ace and continued with the queen to the king. West stuffed the six of clubs. Declarer led the ace of spades, followed by the queen. West won the king, cashed the king and ace of clubs and continued with a third round of the suit.

East ruffed and led the nine of hearts. Declarer won the jack and correctly spurned the diamond finesse. Instead, he cashed the king and ace of diamonds and jack of spades, discarding a diamond from his hand. Now he led the fourth spade from dummy.

It did not make a whit of difference whether East ruffed high, ruffed low or discarded on the fourth spade. Whatever he chose to do, declarer would have to score his seven of trumps for his side's seventh trick. Thus, despite the fact that East had started with six trumps headed by the A-Q-9-8, he could not stop declarer from collecting three trump tricks, two diamonds and two spades to make his contract.

What is the type of trump holding you need to convert a takeout double for penalties? If you are sitting in front of declarer, the minimum should be something like Q-J-10-9-x. Essentially, you should have a holding that will allow you to draw declarer's low trumps to prevent him from using those trumps to score ruffing tricks.

## THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



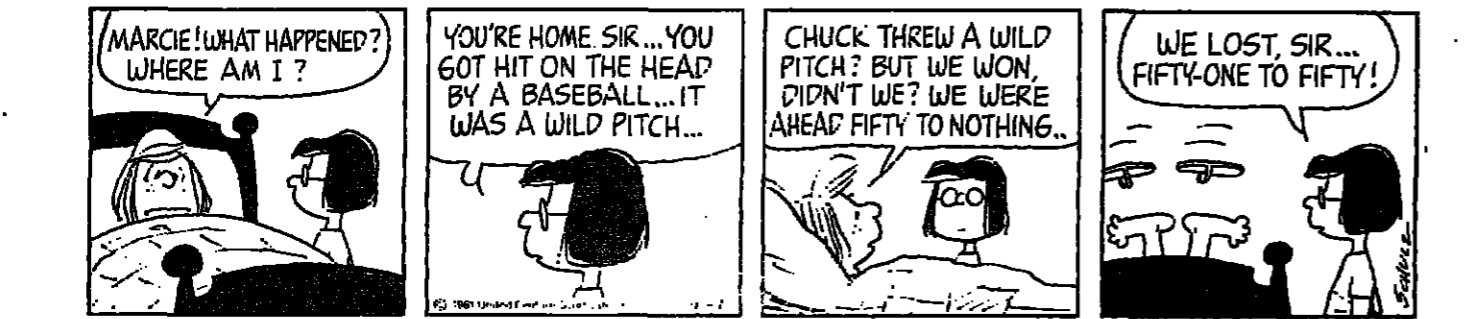
"Just my luck! Now that the nights are getting shorter, my dreams are getting longer!"

## THE Daily Crossword by Ruth N. Schultz

- |                       |                              |                           |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS                | 25 Venetian money            | 48 Mouth and house        | 14 Walk                  |
| 1 Fast planes         | 28 The count of Monte Cristo | 50 Gambling device        | 15 Softens               |
| 5 Strike-breaker      | 9 John — Passos              | 54 Village: Ger.          | 20 Telesoft fish         |
| 12 Silvers or Donahue | 13 Desire                    | 29 New England cape       | 21 Benelit               |
| 15 Split              | 16 Top-drawer                | 30 Night: prof. 32 — boy! | 26 Quarrels              |
| 17 Lend — (listen)    | 18 Square                    | 33 Nabobs                 | 56 Wheat flour in India  |
| 19 Manipulators       | 22 Hammed it up              | 36 Charlotte and Norma    | 58 Bullring sounds       |
| 23 Disinclined        | 24 Freight or dining         | 38 Coynice                | 59 Went astray           |
|                       |                              | 39 Neighbor of Ga.        | 60 "Ars longa, — brevis" |
|                       |                              | 42 Diva Maria             | 61 Skelton or Buttons    |
|                       |                              | 44 Baby's father          | 62 "In corpore —"        |
|                       |                              | 46 Bitter herb            | 63 Maple genus           |
|                       |                              | 47 "Scourge of God"       |                          |

- Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
- |            |           |           |    |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----|
| 15 CITY    | 21 BACON  | 26 SICAR  | 31 |
| 16 JACOB   | 22 ELDOPE | 27 POPE   | 32 |
| 17 SLOG    | 23 SAUITE | 28 OUSE   | 33 |
| 18 HAN     | 24 FITIN  | 29 DROWED | 34 |
| 19 THUD    | 25 TALENT | 30        | 35 |
| 20 PLEASIS | 26 ELIA   | 27 WEST   | 36 |
| 21 HIRMS   | 28 PRISM  | 29 RHIO   | 37 |
| 22 ABBE    | 23 PUMAS  | 24 SCAT   | 38 |
| 23 SEA     | 24 ABLES  | 25 BELLE  | 39 |
| 24 ELL     | 25 ROSIA  | 26 CLEATS | 40 |
| 25 ASTIDES | 26 HARI   | 27        | 41 |
| 26 KIMARD  | 27 UTIAH  | 28 MAP    | 42 |
| 27 RICH    | 28 CALIF  | 29 HAITI  | 43 |
| 28 TEEN    | 29 ELECIT | 30 TRITO  | 44 |
| 29 SADE    | 30 RISKY  | 31 STION  | 45 |

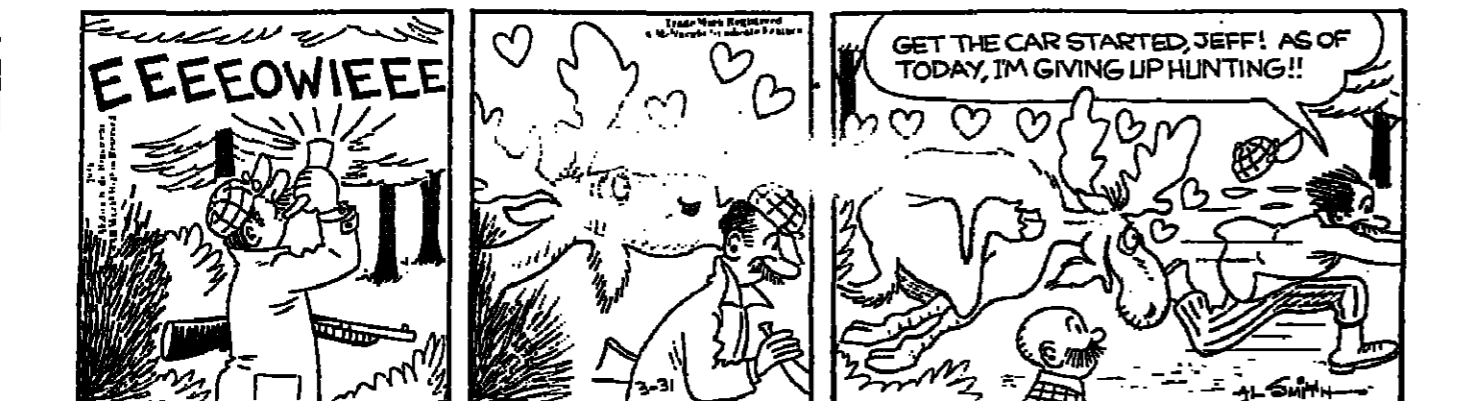
## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NUBEG**

**YASID**

**LAFTER**

**RUSHOC**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OUNCE MOUTH FOURTH UNPACK  
Answer: Not getting up before ten — TOOK THE COUNT

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